



EECS

DOMAIN PROTOCOL

FOR

SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY – SWEDEN

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I. COMMON

ABBREVIATIONS

This section is a compilation of all abbreviations in this document.

AIB	-	Association of Issuing Bodies
CHP	-	Combined Heat and Power (High-efficiency Cogeneration)
DSO	-	Distribution system operator
EDIEL	-	Electronic Data Interchange for Electricity.
EECS	-	European Energy Certificate System
EECS-GO	-	EECS Guarantee of Origin
EIFS	-	Energy market Inspectorates regulations
EU	-	European Union
EU-ETS	-	EU Emissions Trading System
GO	-	Guarantee of Origin
GSRN	-	Global Service Relation Number
HPA	-	Hub Participation Agreement
ID	-	Identity
IKN	-	Non-concession network
kWh	-	Kilowatt hour
KYC	-	Know your customer
MWh	-	Mega-watt hour
RE-DISS	-	Reliable Disclosure. Disclosure organisation.
RES	-	Renewable Energy Sources
SE-GO	-	Swedish national Guarantees of origin
TSO	-	Transmission system operator
TWh	-	Terawatt-hour
VAT	-	Value Added Tax

A INTRODUCTION

This Domain Protocol describes how the EECS Standard has been implemented in a certain Domain (country/region) for a certain type of energy certificate, and it indicates where that system deviates from that standard. The EECS framework including the Domain Protocol aims to ensure robustness and transparency for all parties involved.

A Domain Protocol promotes quality and clarity, as it:

- explains local rules;
- provides clear information to all stakeholders (consumers, market parties, other members, government, the EU Commission etc.);
- facilitates assessment of compliance and permissible deviations from the EECS Rules;
- facilitates audits; and
- translates local rules into a single format and language, supporting the above.

The common section, indicated by a grey line on the edges of the pages, is used to describe the general functioning of certificates. The dedicated chapters for electricity, light green page edges, and gas, dark green page edges, are used to describe differences compared to the general section.

Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B GENERAL

B.1 Scope

B.1.1 Purpose of the Domain protocol

This Domain Protocol sets out the procedures, rights and obligations, which apply to the Domain of Sweden and relate to the EECS schemes for electricity and gas as defined in the EECS Rules.

B.1.2 Production Device qualification

Production Device qualification for this Domain will be determined by whether the Production Device is effectively located in Sweden.

B.1.3 Domain geographical area

The borders of the Domain are determined by the Swedish border. There are no islands or countries in other continents that are a part of the legislative boundaries of the Swedish domain.

B.1.4 Authorized body for EECS-GO issuance

The Swedish Energy Agency is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following EECS Product(s):

- EECS Guarantees of Origin (EECS-GO) for electricity, with relation to the fuel type of the Originating Production Device.
- EECS Guarantees of Origin for gas (energy gas and hydrogen), with relation to the fuel type of the originating production device.

B.1.5 EECS certificates for EECS product types

The Swedish Energy Agency is authorised to issue EECS Certificates relating to the energy carriers *electricity* and *gas* for the energy sources:

- Renewable energy sources including biomass.
- Nuclear energy sources
- Fossil fuels
- The Swedish Energy Agency has the mandate to issue GOs for High-Efficiency Cogeneration in accordance with EU Directive 2009/27 (EU) or other.

B.1.6 EECS certificates for Energy Carriers

The Swedish Energy Agency is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates related to the following Energy Carriers: electricity, gas and the following energy sources: renewable, fossil, nuclear energy sources. Certificates are issued for the following Types of Gas: methane, ethane, propane, butane, dimethyl ether, hydrogen, ammonia and unspecified gas.

B.1.7 National energy certificates

The Swedish Energy Agency is authorised to issue National Guarantees of Origin (National GOs) for electricity, gas, heating and cooling outside of the EECS Framework.

The following parts of this Domain Protocol do not apply for these non-EECS certificates.

B.1.8 Terms and definitions

In this Domain Protocol, the capitalised word Account refers to EECS-accounts, while the non-capitalised word 'account' refers to both types of accounts in the registry – EECS and non-EECS accounts.

The term EECS Certificates refers to EECS guarantees of origin for both electricity and gas.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

B.2.1 Base for the Domain Protocol

This document refers to EECS Rules 8.1.11. It is based on the Domain Protocol template release from May 2025.

B.2.2 Legal status of EECS-rules

The EECS Rules are subsidiary and supplementary to national legislation.

B.2.3 EECS-rules implementation

The EECS Rules and its subsidiary documents are implemented in Sweden in the manner described in this Domain Protocol. Any deviations from the provisions of the EECS Rules that may have material effect are set out in section C.7 of this document.

B.2.4 Terms and definitions

The capitalised terms used in this Domain Protocol shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the [EECS Rules](#) except as stated in section C.7 of this document.

B.2.5 Contractual terms

The Account holders commit themselves to the provisions of this Domain protocol and Standard Terms and Conditions by signing an Account opening application.

B.2.6 Interpretation of the Domain Protocol

In the event of a dispute, the approved English version of this Domain Protocol will take precedence over a local language version.

B.3 Roles and Responsibilities

B.3.1 The Authorized Issuing Body

The Authorised Issuing Body for EECS-GOs in Sweden is the Swedish Energy Agency. Its role is to administer the EECS Registration Database and its interface with the EECS Transfer System. No other issuing bodies exist in the Domain of Sweden.

The Swedish Energy Agency falls under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise and is regulated through an instruction and annual appropriations directives. The Government decides on the assignments for the Swedish Energy Agency.

In Sweden only Governmental Certificates are issued.

B.3.2 The Competent Authority

The Competent Authority for GOs and EECS-GOs in Sweden, under the legislative framework, is the Swedish Energy Agency. Its role is defined by legislation (Act SFS 2010:601, Ordinance SFS 2025:1258, and Ordinance [SFS 2025:784](#)) to be responsible for the operation of EECS-GOs in Sweden.

B.3.3 The Authorized Measurement Body

See sections B.3 of the chapters about electricity and gas for the respective energy carriers.

B.3.4 EECS Registration Database access and its operator

The EECS Registration Database, CESAR, operated by the Swedish Energy Agency, can be accessed through the website. It contains separate parts for electricity and gas GOs.

- <https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/sv/public/home>

B.3.5 Production Registrar

The Competent Authority for Production registry is the Swedish Energy Agency. The agency verifies that plant information given in the production device registration application is complete and provides sufficient data to calculate in a correct manner the net amount of generation eligible for EECS-GOs.

B.3.6 The Production Auditor

The Swedish Energy Agency is the Production Auditor and monitors the fulfilment of the legal framework for Guarantees of origin. In some cases, external consultants are used in the monitoring process to assess technical requirements for Production Devices and facilities.

B.3.7 Account Holder

Scheme Participant is an Account Holder in the EECS registration database.

B.3.8 Tariffs

The tariffs can be found in: Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Energy (SFS 2025:1258) in § 22:

- <https://svenskförfattningssamling.se/sites/default/files/sfs/2025-11/SFS2025-1258.pdf>

B.3.9 Contact details

Contact details for the principal roles and Issuing Body agents are given in Annex 1.

B.4 Summary: Issuance scope

B.4.1 Energy certificate types

In summary, the Swedish Energy Agency has been authorised to Issue the following types of energy certificates:

Issuing Body issues certificates for Electricity		Electricity – Product Type	
	Energy Source	Source	Technology (= High-Efficiency Cogeneration)
EECS GO	Hydro	X	
	Solar	X	
	Wind	X	
	Biomass	X	X ¹
	Geothermal	X	
	Landfill & Sewage treatment plants gas	X	
	Tidal/wave/Other Ocean energy	X	
	Ambient energy	X	
	Fossil	X	
	Nuclear	X	
	Other	X	
National GO (non-EECS*)	<i>Same as for EECS-GOs</i>	X	X
EECS Support Certificate	<i>not applicable</i>		
EECS Target Certificate	<i>not applicable</i>		
EECS NGC (name)	<i>not applicable</i>		
National certificate	Electricity certificates (Elcertifikat) for facilities taken	X	

¹ There is legislation enabling HEC-GOs, although, to be able to issue GOs the Swedish Energy Agency needs to develop the functionality for this in the Swedish registry.

other than GO (non-EECS*)	into operation before the end of 2021		
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(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

Issuing Body issues certificates for Gas		Type of Gas**
	Energy Source	All types of gas (Unspecified gas, methane, ethane, propane, butane, dimethyl ether, hydrogen and ammonia)
EECS GO	Renewable	X
	Fossil	X
	Nuclear	X
National GO (non-EECS*)	same as for EECS-GOs	
EECS Support Certificate	not applicable	
EECS Target Certificate	not applicable	
EECS NGC (name)	not applicable	
National certificate other than GO (non-EECS*)	not applicable	

(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

(**) Under 'Type of Gas' the column titles shall mention all applicable categories mentioned in Fact Sheet 22 Type of Gas.

Issuing Body issues certificates for:		Thermal energy		
National GO (non-EECS*)	renewable, nuclear, fossil, waste heat and cold	X		
EECS Target Certificate	not applicable			
National certificate other than GO (non-EECS*)	not applicable			

(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

C OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

C.1 Energy Market context

See the respective sections C.1 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

C.2 The EECS Framework

C.2.1 National legal framework

The national legislation is based on the second revision of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.

In the Swedish domain GOs for electricity, gas, heating and cooling can be issued for any energy source. The relevant national legislation for GOs is as follows:

Issuing of GOs for electricity, gas, heating and cooling production from all energy sources is regulated by law in the Act on Guarantees of Origin for energy (Lag om ursprungsgarantier för energi SFS 2010:601). The latest revision of the law that enables issuing of GOs for gas, heating and cooling entered into force 1st of January 2026:

- https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-2010601-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-energi_sfs-2010-601/

Regulation is also in secondary legislation, Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Energy (Förordning om ursprungsgarantier för energi SFS 2025:1258), and in the Regulation STEMFS 2025:8 (Statens energimyndighets föreskrifter om ursprungsgarantier för energi)

- Ordinance:
<https://svenskforfattningssamling.se/sites/default/files/sfs/2025-11/SFS2025-1258.pdf>
- Regulation:
<https://energimyndigheten.a-w2m.se/Arkitektkopia/ViewTemplate?tid=36b97be6edbd43f281951666d3f373e9>

C.2.2 Appointed Issuing Body

The Swedish Energy Agency has been properly appointed as the Authorised Issuing Body for EECS-GOs under 3 § Act on Guarantees of Origin for Energy together with secondary legislation (§ 3 in SFS 2025:1258).

- Law:
https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-2010601-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-energi_sfs-2010-601/

- Ordinance:
<https://svenskförfattningssamling.se/sites/default/files/sfs/2025-11/SFS2025-1258.pdf>

C.2.3 National and EECS GOs

Not all Guarantees of Origin issued in Sweden are EECS-GOs. All certificates are issued as either National GOs or EECS-GOs. Swedish National GOs are issued for account holders who are not EECS Account Holders. The two systems are kept functionally and operationally separate through different GO accounts. A National GO can never be converted into an EECS-GO and vice versa. The purpose of both National GOs and EECS GOs is disclosure. National GOs are only transferable within the Swedish domain and cannot be exported to other domains. A prerequisite for issuance of EECS-GOs is that the Account Holder has a unique EECS Account Holder for those GOs.

Table 1 Description of the permissions of both types of Account Holders in relation to National- and EECS GOs.

Permissions	National account holder	EECS Account Holder
Register Production device for National GO system	Yes	Yes
Register Production device for EECS-GO	No	Yes
Hold National GOs	Yes	Yes
Hold EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Export National GOs	No	No
Export EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Import National GOs	Not applicable	Not applicable
Import EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Cancel National GOs	Yes	Yes
Cancel EECS GOs	No	Yes

C.3 National Energy Source Disclosure

C.3.1 Authorized body for Disclosure

See the respective sections C.3 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

C.3.2 Disclosure Competent body interaction

Supervision of disclosure in this domain is allocated to a single competent body.

C.3.3 Legislation and regulation for Disclosure

See the respective sections C.3 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

C.3.4 Ex-Domain Cancellations

Cancellation for usage in another Domain (i.e., Ex Domain Cancellations) is not allowed. In order to verify the authenticity and correctness of a GO, it needs to be issued electronically. In the event that

a company buys GOs from a country other than Sweden, it can only be transferred to the Swedish register CESAR if the issuing country is a member of AIB and connected to AIB's hub.

C.3.5 CSRD

The law implementing the CSRD in Sweden is Årsredovisningslagen:

- https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/arsredovisningslag-19951554_sfs-1995-1554/#K6

C.4 National Public Support Schemes

See the respective sections C.4 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

C.5 EECS Product Rules

C.5.1 Applied EECS-rules

The EECS Product Rules as applied in Sweden are set out within Section Registration and Section Certificate Systems Administration of this document.

C.6 Non-EECS certificates in the Domain

C.6.1 National energy certificates

The Swedish Energy Agency is authorised to issue National Guarantees of Origin (National GOs) outside of the EECS Framework, for electricity, gas, heating and cooling. This Domain Protocol does not apply for these non-EECS certificates.

Upon acceptance in the Gas Scheme group of AIB, and after a transition period of some time, Sweden plans to issue only EECS GOs for gas.

C.7 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

This section identifies minor differences from the EECS Rules without impacting the integrity of EECS Certificates.

C.7.1 Special conditions to the Hub Participant Agreement

The Swedish Energy Agency is not allowed to take out insurance in relation to Market Participant. The Swedish Energy Agency is a public authority and is prohibited by law from limiting its liability in the exercise of public authority, which includes any action taken towards Market participant. Therefore the Hub Participation Agreement (HPA) includes a separate document with Special Conditions regulating to the HPA for Sweden.

Deviation from EECS-rule: E7.1.1

C.7.2 Correction of issued GOs.

The Swedish Energy Agency is required by law (2010:601, 15 §) to correct information in the electronic registry for guarantees of origin if it is manifestly inaccurate, due to someone's typing error, calculation error or other oversights or due to a technical error. The person who is registered



as the holder of a guarantee of origin in the registry is given the opportunity to comment before the information is corrected. This practice implies that Cancellations can be rolled back and that the GO is transferred from the Cancellation Account back to the Transferable Account. It also implies that the GO is changed after it has been issued.

Deviation from EECS-rule: C5.2.3

D REGISTRATION

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

D.1.1 Process for registration

Any legal person who is *not* a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies or such member's affiliate or agent can be an EECS Market Participant. Instructions for opening an account and the application to become an Account Holder can be found from:

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/energisystem-och-analys/styrmedel-for-produktion-av-el-gas-varme-och-kyla/ursprungsgarantier/ursprungsgarantier-for-el/eeecs-ursprungsgarantier-for-el/>

The application includes basic information of the company . The application is to be signed by an authorized signatory of the company and sent to the Swedish Energy Agency. Sample of application form can be found in Annex 2 or as a hole at the link below.

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/49786e/globalassets/fornybart/cesar/manualer-el-gas-varme-kyla/ansokan-om-sarskilt-eeecs-konto-el.pdf> If the applicant is not an owner of a production device and only wants to trade with EECS-GO, it must also fill in and attach a Know-Your-Customer questionnaire prepared by the AIB (Annex 6). The purpose of this document is to protect the EECS markets from VAT frauds.

For direct access to the Registry, the Account Holders need to commit to the Terms and Conditions, which is done by ticking a box in the application form.

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/4979ae/globalassets/fornybart/cesar/engelska/application-for-special-eeecs-account-electricity.pdf> After receiving all documentation of the applicant, the Swedish Energy Agency evaluates, as soon as reasonably practicable, whether the application can be accepted. Reasons for rejection may be:

- a. Required documents are missing, incorrect or incomplete or documents are not properly filled/signed and requests for correction are not responded,
- b. Rejection recommended by local tax authorities or the AIB.

If the application is accepted, the Swedish Energy Agency creates an account in the Cesar registry for the relevant energy carrier for the applicant organization and associates the applicant with EECS-GO. Account Holders can get secure access to the registry by signing in with either:

- a. Freja e-ID,
- b. Personal Bank-ID

If the applicant is already an account holder in the system for National Guarantees of Origin (SE-GO), the Swedish Energy Agency just associates the account holder with EECS-GO, enabling the Account Holder to hold and perform transactions with EECS certificates.

The applicant's organization then becomes an Account Holder of CESAR and can start operating the account. One account holder organisation can have several certificate accounts (for SE-GO and EECS-GO and for electricity and gas GO) as well as multiple users, which can be created by the root user of that account holder (however not Freja e-ID users as these users are handled by the agency). The role(s) of the user determine(s) their rights to perform actions in the registry.

The decision to accept an application to open an Account is connected with certain Standard Terms and Conditions, see Annex 7.

D.1.2 Fees

The fees for holding an EECS-GO account and for receiving EECS-GOs can be found in the Ordinance:

- <https://svenskförfattningssamling.se/sites/default/files/sfs/2025-11/SFS2025-1258.pdf>

and on the website of the Swedish Energy Agency:

D.2 <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/energisystem-och-analys/styrmedel-for-produktion-av-el-gas-varme-och-kyla/ursprungsgarantier/om-ursprungsgarantier/avgifter-for-ursprungsgarantier/Resignation of an Account Holder>

D.2.1 Process for closing an account

The account holder must notify its intent to close its account in written form to the Swedish Energy Agency. When closing an account, the account holder is responsible for paying any outstanding payments to the Swedish Energy Agency. The agency is not responsible for refunding any already paid fees of the account holder such as the yearly fee for account holders.

The Swedish Energy Agency will amend the EECS Registration database to close that Account as of the effective date on the request or later.

The certificates that reside in a closed account will stay in the account until they expire, if needed, the users' access to the account can be restricted. After the expiry of the last certificate, the account will be sealed.

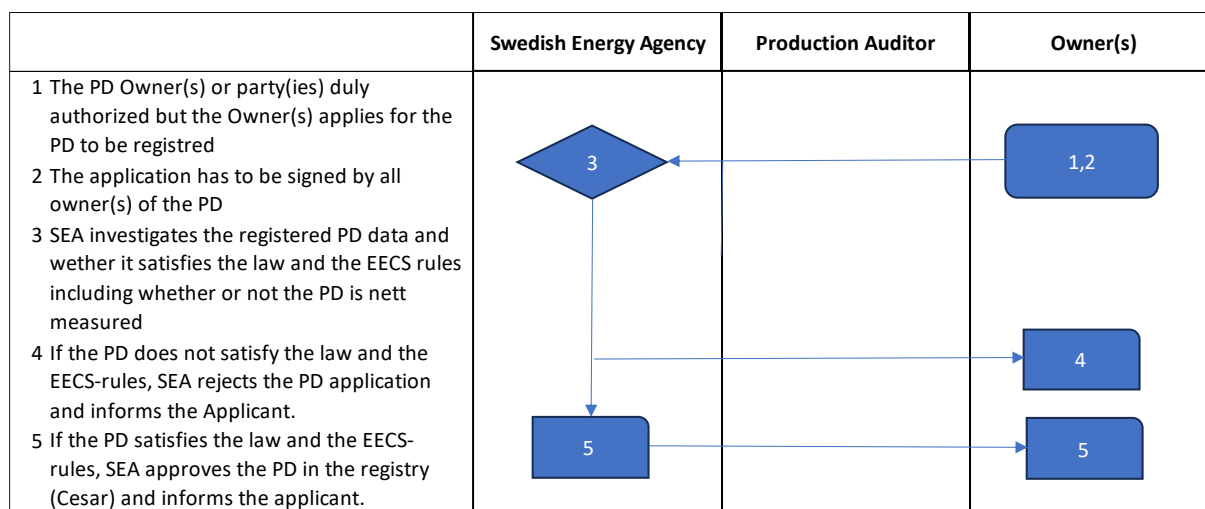
For electricity and gas, in case the resigning Account Holder remains an account holder for National Guarantees of Origin (SE-GO), the Account Holder is asked to transfer the EECS-GOs to another recipient or cancel the EECS-GOs on the accounts. After EECS-GOs have been removed or have expired, the EECS-GO association is removed from the Account Holder, after which it is no longer possible to hold or commit transactions with EECS-GOs. The EECS-GO association will be removed without further delay, but at the latest within 5 working days.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

D.3.1 Process for registration of production device

The following section refers to the registration of a Production Device for EECS-GOs to an EECS-Account. Any Production Device for electricity or gas can be registered to issue EECS-GOs or National GOs (but never both). A PD owner needs to apply for registering a production device for EECS GOs. When a PD owner applies for EECS GOs for the first time, they also need to apply for an EECS-account, and an EECS-account is opened. This can be done in the same form, together with the application for EECS GOs. The PD owner can have several PDs and for example one PD that receives National GOs and one that receives EECS-GOs, thus both accounts are needed. It is solely the discretion of the production device owner to decide if a production device is to be registered to an EECS-Account and receive EECS-GOs or if it should be registered to a National account and receive National GOs. A sample of a registration form for a Production device can be found in Annex 3.

Figure 1 Process for registration of Production Device



1. To be able to register production devices for the purpose of EECS, owner(s), or parties authorized by the owner(s) through Power of Attorney, must have an Account in the EECS registration database CESAR.

Production Devices can only be registered if they meet the qualification criteria for EECS. To be qualified the Production Devices must:

- be situated in Sweden,
- be capable of producing electricity or gas.

When applying for EECS GOs for electricity or gas, the registration form must be signed by a properly authorized representative of (all) owner(s). In the registration form the owner(s) identifies the Production Devices to be registered for the purpose of EECS GOs and provides general details of the device.

The registration is either sent via the Swedish Energy Agency's Eugen portal through My pages (Mina sidor) or to the Agency directly.

- minasidor.energimyndigheten.se

The application must be signed by all owner(s) of the Production Device unless another party is authorized to do so through a Power of Attorney.

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/495798/globalassets/fornybart/elcertifikat/formular/fulImakt.pdf> The person signing the application must be an official signatory of the company, which is checked by the Swedish Energy Agency from the Company Registration Office (Bolagsverket).

- <http://www.bolagsverket.se/en>

2. Once the Swedish Energy Agency has received a complete production device registration application, it reviews the information. The Swedish Energy Agency will ask the applicant for more information in the application, if appropriate, where:

- the information provided on a Production Device does not accord with the experience and prior information about that Production Device
- the information provided on a Production Device does not accord with the experience of the Swedish Energy Agency regarding the relevant type of Production Device,
- the Production Device is technologically novel or more complex than generic Production Devices,
- the application relates to a Production Device which is, or has previously been, registered and specifies significant changes to the Production Device, or
- input for the Production Device is in whole or in part comprised of biomass.

In these situations, an initial inquiry will be performed, requiring the Owner to give a more detailed description of specific aspects of the Production Device than what is required in the registration form. If an inquiry is not sufficient to assure that the provided information is accurate the application will be rejected.

Additional inquiries, inspections and Production Audits can be required by the Swedish Energy Agency in situations other than the ones described.

3. An application is rejected or accepted as soon as possible. How quickly an application is approved depends on the workload which varies during the year. If the Production Device does not comply with Swedish law or the EECS Rules, the application is rejected, and the

owner(s) is informed. The rejection notice includes the reasons for the decision which might be:

- the applicant has failed to comply with any requirement of the Domain Protocol,
 - the qualification criteria are not satisfied in respect to that Production Device, or
 - the Production Registrar or an Auditor on its behalf is prevented from satisfactorily verifying the application by the applicant or the owner(s) or operator of the relevant Production Device.
4. If the Production Device fulfils both the Swedish law and the EECS Rules, the Production Device will be approved for EECS GO issuance. When the Production Device has been approved, the Swedish Energy Agency informs the owner(s). Output of the Production Device is qualified for EECS-GOs from the date of approval by the Swedish Energy Agency. Public information on all Production Devices consists of Device Name, Production Device ID and Fuel and Technology.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

D.4.1 Deregistration in writing

The owner(s) must notify the Swedish Energy Agency within 14 days in writing of the intent to de-register a Production Device. The de-registration will be performed on the date specified by the owner or as soon as possible. After deregistration, EECS-GOs will no longer be issued for the Production Device. Outstanding charges are invoiced twice a year.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

D.5.1 Period and validity and re-registration of Production Devices

The registration of a Production Device expires after five years. The Owner(s) must re-apply for registration for the Production Device before expiry.

Re-registration of a Production Device is made by re-submitting applications as described in D.3.1. The Swedish Energy Agency may deem a review and/or inspections, described in D.3.1 not be necessary if the submitted information corresponds to previously given information and that there isn't any reason to question the accuracy of the information. Re-registration can be done through form or digitally. Re-registration takes place automatically if it is digital and if all requirements are fulfilled and no changes are made compared to the previous registration. In case the owner of Production devices does not re-register for EECS-GOs for electricity when the 5-year period has expired, the issuance of EECS ends automatically. If no re-registration for EECS-GOs for gas is made, the issuance of gas GOs ends when the 5-year period has expired.

D.5.2 Notification of planned changes

The Owner(s) of a Production Device must notify the Swedish Energy Agency of any planned or unplanned changes that will or have resulted in:

- the information recorded in the EECS Registration Database in relation to the Production Device becoming inaccurate; or
- the qualification criteria for the EECS Scheme ceasing to be satisfied with respect to that Production Device.

The Owner(s) or party authorised by the owner(s) shall notify the Swedish Energy Agency about such changes by making the necessary corrections to the Production Device information in the Eugen portal, or by sending the changes to the Swedish Energy Agency directly. Failure to notify may lead to suspension of issuance of EECS-GOs for the Production Device.

On receipt of a change of details notification (following an inspection or otherwise), the change request will be evaluated and its impact on the Qualifying Criteria. A decision, on approval or rejection, is sent to the owner(s) as soon as reasonably practicable, or at least within 14 working days. If approved, the new information will be sent from Eugen to Cesar and read automatically.

D.5.3 Increased capacity for Production Device

Where the Capacity of an existing Production Device increases for any reason, including refurbishment or enhancement of the Production Device, the additional capacity is registered in the relevant EECS Registration Database as a separate element of that Production Device (wind, solar) or as increased capacity and production for the existing Production Device.

D.5.4 Corrupt measurement values

If a Production Device increases its capacity and have not reported it to the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Energy Agency receives an error message that the Production Device measured value exceeds the expected amount based on the capacity of the PD that has been specified in the application. Measured values cannot be read when it is higher than the installed power registered for the Production Device and the Production device owner therefore receives less allocation. The Production Device owner is contacted to verify and correct information so that the allocation becomes correct.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

D.6.1 Inspection Periods

This describes the process for both electricity and gas.

Inspections are made continuously through planned audits of Production Devices and through audits that are event driven. The later can be started for example if someone reports any suspected wrongdoing, if there seems to be recurring measurement errors or errors in production declarations. Selection of Production Devices for planned audit are made through random selection. There is no time period set for every Production Device to be inspected.

A Production Audit can be initiated at any time by the Swedish Energy Agency and can consist of an on-site inspection of any Production Device including, but not limited to, inspection of metering. Audits can be conducted after the initial application for either gas or electricity Production Devices.

For Production Devices where Input for the Production Device is in whole or in part comprised of biomass, the Swedish Energy Agency will make inspections regarding fuel declarations (E 6.1) to verify that the reported amount of biomass used for Input is correct. Inspections of Production devices using biomass is carried out more often than for other types of PDs.

D.6.2 Access to Production Device

The Owner(s) of the Production Device must permit the Swedish Energy Agency, or a Production Auditor as its agent, to access the Production Device or records associated with it, its energy output and sources of energy.

D.6.3 Desk and field audits

The Swedish Energy Agency may find that an on-site audit isn't necessary if, in cooperation with the Authorised Measurement Body, is satisfied that the information in the registration application is accurate. The audits will take place according to requirements and opportunity. Production devices that will be audited must reflect the allocation of energy types that are registered in the system.

If the Swedish Energy Agency suspects that information is incorrect the owner(s) is contacted to find out if the discrepancy can be solved. If not, the Swedish Energy Agency starts an investigation, which may include an on-site inspection.

An on-site inspection of a combustion plant can also be replaced by a comparison of fuel declarations with records from on-site inspections performed for the purposes of the EU Emissions Trading System.

If an audit reveals issues that need further investigation to ensure that information about a PD is accurate, the Swedish Energy Agency can temporarily pause the issuing of GOs for that PD until the issues are resolved.

During 2026 when major changes in the legislation governing GOs are taking place, there will be a transition period. During this period, all PDs that are approved for GO or EECS-GO issuance need to re-apply via the registration form and comply with the updated legislation to continue to receive GOs. If they haven't got a new application approved by 31st December 2026, they won't receive any more GOs until a new application is approved. Unless a new application is sent to the Swedish Energy Agency no later than August 31st, 2026. Then, issuance may continue after January 1st, 2027, based on the existing approval, but only until the Swedish Energy Agency has approved the new application. This is to avoid major negative effects on the GO market due to decreased GO issuance, in case the approval of the applications should not be manageable until the end of 2026.

D.6.4 Deviations from information in EECS Registration Database

If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, the Registrant must correct the differences before the next issuance. If this is not possible, the PD can be deregistered. Deregistration means that the PD owner needs to re-apply for registration of the Production Device. Alternatively, the Issuing may be put on hold until the standing information is corrected. Certificates will not be issued before corrective actions have been performed.

D.6.5 Measurement Devices correctly positioned and in order

Inspections verify that the Measurement Devices are correctly positioned in order to measure the quantity needed for calculating the amount of EECS Certificates to be Issued.

D.6.6 Accuracy of Measurement Devices is acceptable

Inspections confirm the accuracy of the Measurement Devices involved in the calculation of the amount of EECS Certificates to be Issued to be acceptable in accordance with the existing regulatory framework and applicable standards.

D.6.7 Correct formula for calculating the amount of EECS Certificates

Inspections confirm that the formula for calculating the amount of EECS Certificates correctly reflects the amount of Output that qualifies for the Purpose of these EECS Certificates.

D.6.8 Reporting of changes to standing data

Owner(s) must report any changes to registered information of a Production Device under D.5 at the latest 14 days after such changes take effect, but deviations from registered data are also sought in the Production Device audit. This is especially important regarding changes in ownership structures and metering.

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

D.7.1 Error Handling

Any errors in EECS Certificates resulting from an error in the registered data of a Production Device will be handled in accordance with section **Errore. L'origine riferimento non è stata trovata..**

D.7.2 Unfulfilled qualification criteria

When a Production Device no longer fulfils, or will no longer fulfil, the qualification criteria, information on the Production Device is updated in the EECS Registration Database that the Production Device no longer qualifies for EECS-GO. Information is also registered for when the decision goes into effect from:

- (in relation to planned changes notified in advance) the date on which such planned changes are due to take effect; or
- (in relation to other changes) as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of changes.

D.7.3 Handling of suspected irregularities

When there are indications that a Production Device might no longer fulfil the qualification criteria, whether this comes to attention through desk or on-site inspections, or any other kind of notice received by Energimyndigheten, Energimyndigheten will investigate and may during the period of investigation temporarily stop the issuance of GOs, based on § 6 of the Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Energy (2025:1258).



EECS DOMAIN PROTOCOL
SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY– SWEDEN



Association of issuing bodies

E CERTIFICATE SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

E.1.1 EECS Certificate issuance

The EECS-GO Certificates shall be issued in the format specified by the EECS Rules (which may be updated over time). EECS Certificates can be issued:

- in respect of the qualifying energy output in accordance with E.3 of such a Production Device during any period in which it was registered for the purpose of EECS according to D.3. The qualifying energy output comes from metering point A with the use of a correction factor, and metering point C and D; and
- to an Account Holder who does not have any outstanding fees payable to the Swedish Energy Agency or its agents in conjunction with EECS Certificates.

E.1.2 EECS issuance for electricity and gas

The Swedish Energy Agency issues EECS Certificates for electricity, energy gas and hydrogen produced from Production Devices located in the Swedish domain. EECS-GOs are issued for Production Devices located at domain borders as long as the Production devices is located within the Swedish domain. Issuance happens in the registry for the respective energy carrier (electricity/gas).

E.1.3 Issuance of National electricity certificates

National electricity certificates with the purpose of support for renewable energy production may be issued for the same MWh as for EECS-GO. Electricity certificates are only usable for quota compliance and cannot be used for energy disclosure.

E.1.4 Production period to the issuing date

EECS certificates are issued according to the process described in section E.3.1 of the electricity and gas chapters.

E.1.5 Unit and lifespan

Every single EECS-GO is issued for 1 MWh and has a lifespan of a maximum of 12 months. Only one Guarantee of Origin may be issued for one MWh.

E.1.6 Separation of National GOs with EECS-GO

Only one Guarantee of Origin may be issued for one MWh. Issued GOs are either an EECS-GO or a National GO. An EECS-GO is not issued for the same production period as a National GO. Where the originating Production Device is validly registered for EECS and the Account Holder is an EECS Account Holder, then and only then can GOs be issued for such Production Device. Otherwise, National GOs are issued. National GOs cannot be converted into EECS-GOs or vice versa.

E.2 Eligible energy for EECS Certificates

See the respective sections E.2 in chapter II for electricity, and chapter III for gas.

E.3 Processes

E.3.1 Owner of the EECS Certificates

The Account Holder of a Transferable Account is the owner of the EECS Certificates on that account.

E.3.2 Audit of Transactions

The Swedish Energy Agency system CESAR supports audit of all transactions with respect to EECS Certificates held on its EECS Registration Database or transferred to or from such EECS Registration Database.

E.3.3 EECS Registration Database

The Swedish Energy Agency system CESAR is connected to AIBs EECS Registration Database with approved links for the purposes of that EECS Scheme.

E.3.4 Metering and Fuel declarations

See the respective sections E.3 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

E.4 Measurement

See the respective sections E.4 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

E.5 Energy Storage

See the respective sections E.5 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

E.6 Energy Carrier Conversion

Energy Carrier Conversion is described in the secondary legislation for GOs.

- Producers need to apply for Conversion Issuance and issuance is only allowed when a cancellation statement for the input energy is submitted to the Swedish Energy Agency. Conversion is allowed for EECS-GOs for electricity and gas and can be done for conversion of electricity to gas or one type of gas to another type of gas. Losses need to be taken into account according to the Regulation. When GOs for conversion issuance are issued, energy source and purpose are carried over from the GOs for the input energy. The process for issuing is regulated in the instructions published on our website. They are as follows: The producers need to apply for the issuance of EECS-GOs and verify that the issuance will be through energy carrier conversion.
- No EECS-GOs are issued automatically each month. Before each conversion issuance the producers need to fill in a conversion issuance form and send it to the Swedish Energy Agency.

- Together with the conversion issuance form, cancellation statements for the cancelled GOs need to be submitted to be used for the conversion. The cancellation statements need to be issued from Cesar, which means that GOs issued abroad need to first be transferred to the Swedish registry before being cancelled with the purpose conversion in the Cesar Registry. The cancellation statement can only include EECS-GOs and needs to take energy losses into account. The EECS-GOs that are cancelled also need to be cancelled for the purpose of conversion instead of disclosure.
- The conversion issuance form contains a calculation for the issuance that takes cancelled GOs, energy losses and the produced energy into account. When all the necessary information in the form is filled in, cancellation statements are included and the request has arrived in the allotted time, the conversion issuance for the PD will be done manually by the Swedish Energy Agency for the proportion of output eligible based on the cancelled GOs minus losses
- GOs issued after conversion issuance are marked with yes in the conversion issuance tag.
- All the conversion issuance forms are archived, and it is possible to get statistic that separate GOs cancelled for conversion and disclosure.

E.7 Combustion Fuel (e.g., Biomass) Input & Production Devices with multiple energy inputs

E.7.1 Fuel declarations

For all Production Devices that can be operated with multiple fuels, the Production Device owner(s) must declare the fuel usage to the Swedish Energy Agency in the Cesar registry manually before any GOs are issued. An example of a fuel declaration can be found in Annex 4.

E.8 Format

E.8.1 Format for EECS-GOs

EECS Certificates shall be Issued in such format as may be determined by AIB.

E.8.2 Optional Information recorded on EECS Certificates

See the respective sections E.8 in chapter II for electricity and chapter III for gas.

E.9 Transferring EECS Certificates

E.9.1 Account holder transfers

The Account Holder can get secure electronic access to the Account to make transfers of EECS Certificates to another Account in the same EECS Registration Database and for the same energy

carrier (electricity or gas), or to another EECS Registration Database in another Domain through the website:

- <https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/sv/public/home>

Only persons duly authorized by the Account Holder may request the transfer of EECS Certificates out of that Account Holder's Account. Authorized persons must be identified on the Account application form. Authorized persons can also later be added by the root user(s) of that Account Holder by adding new users and assigning appropriate rights.

E.9.2 The need for an EECS-account

Both National GOs and EECS-GOs for electricity and gas reside in the Swedish EECS Registration Database Cesar for electricity or gas, respectively. National GOs are separated from EECS-GOs using a database association called Trading Scheme. National GOs have Trading Scheme "SE-GO", whereas EECS-GOs have Trading Scheme "EECS-GO". The Trading Schemes are issued per Production Device licences. Production Devices get EECS-GO licences as described in D.3 above. Account Holders get EECS-GO Trading Scheme as described in D.1 above. It is technically not possible to transfer certificates with Trading Scheme "EECS-GO" to Account holders without such Trading Scheme. As a result, only EECS-Account Holders may hold and transfer EECS-GOs.

E.9.3 Only GOs are allowed

Only EECS Guarantees of Origin may be transferred into the Swedish EECS Registration Database. Non-Governmental Certificates may not be transferred to Sweden.

E.9.4 Authentication for transfer

The initiation of transfers is done from the Account holder in the Cesar registry who sells the GO. Each transfer needs to be authenticated with personal bank ID or Freja e-ID .

E.9.5 The process for transfer

The transfer of Certificates and the confirmation of that transfer are automated. The Account Holder can choose to transfer one GO or bundles.

After the Account Holder has initiated the transfer, the system instantly displays a message whether the transfer has been successful.

In transfers between two accounts in the Swedish EECS domain and for the same energy carrier the certificates are automatically transferred to the receiving account in case the initiation of the transfer is successful. If the initiation of the transfer is not successful, or the accounts are for different energy carriers, the certificates do not leave the account of the original Account Holder.

In international transfers, the success of the transfer is subject to the verification process of the AIB HUB and the receiving registry. If the transfer is not successful (a Negative Acknowledgement is received), the certificates are returned to the Account of the original Account Holder. The Account

Holder is informed of the success or failure of the transaction by checking the transaction status in the registry. In international transfers, a transfer usually takes some hours to finalize.

In international transfers, the Swedish Energy Agency will cooperate when needed with other Members of the EECS scheme to amend its own, or the other Members' Account Holder information. The Account Holder is responsible for ensuring that transactions are sent in a timely manner. It is therefore recommended that transactions are submitted at least two weeks in advance of the required date (e.g., at least fourteen days before the GOs are due to expire). This will allow for sufficient time to resolve any errors, should they occur.

Certificates which have been transferred out of the transferor's account are removed from the account of the Transferor. Where the transfer is successful, the certificates are included in the account of the transferee. In case the transfer is failed the certificates are returned to the account of the Transferor.

E.10 Rules for EECS Certificates for export and import

E.10.1 Import/Export restrictions related to Energy Carriers

EECS-GOs for electricity, energy gas, and hydrogen can be imported/exported through the AIB hub.

E.10.2 Import of EECS-GOs into the Swedish Domain

Import can only happen electronically through the AIB hub. The Swedish Cesar registry does only accept import of EECS-GOs from domains within EU or domains that have an agreement on mutual recognition of GOs with EU.

E.10.3 Export to other Domains

EECS-GOs can only be exported from the Swedish Cesar registry electronically through the AIB hub to other AIB-members.

E.10.4 Cancellation for use in a Domain that is connected to the AIB hub

EECS-GO cancelled in Cesar can only be canceled for use in the domain Sweden.

E.10.5 Cancellation for use in a Domain of a EECS Scheme Member not connected to the AIB hub

This is not allowed. Ex-domain cancellations are not allowed.

E.11 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

E.11.1 EECS-GO are immutable

Once issued, the details of an EECS Certificate cannot be altered or deleted except to correct an error. Splitting of an EECS Certificate in a Transferable Account by deleting it and replacing it with EECS Certificates identical with that EECS Certificate is not allowed (EECS-rule C.8.1.1)

E.11.2 Correction of errors due to mistakes

If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous as the result of a clear mistake of administrative or technical nature, either by the Swedish Energy Agency, a Market Participant or another party, the erroneous EECS-GO will be corrected if possible or otherwise withdrawn.

E.11.3 Correction of errors due other reasons

If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous for other reasons than a mistake of administrative or technical nature, the EECS-GO will be corrected or withdrawn, if it has not been transferred from the Account to which it was issued, and a correction or withdrawal is legally possible.

E.11.4 Account holders notice of withdrawal

Before any correction or withdrawal is performed, the Account Holder of the Account where the EECS-GO is held will be informed in writing and given the opportunity to respond.

E.11.5 Correction of errors for traded GOs

If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous and it is no longer in the Swedish domain, the Swedish Energy Agency will cooperate with other Issuing Bodies to withdraw the erroneous EECS-GO.

E.11.6 Prevention of enrichment of errors

The Swedish Energy Agency will make all effort to prevent undue enrichment of any Account Holder as a result of erroneous EECS-GOs or the correction of erroneous EECS-GOs.

E.12 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

E.12.1 Cancellation of EECS-GOs

Cancellation is removing a Certificate from circulation. Once Cancelled, a Certificate does no longer appear on the account and cannot be moved to any other account and so is no longer tradable and cannot be cancelled again.

E.12.2 Cancellation by Account holder

Any account holder (see D.1.1) possessing Certificates in the CESAR registry, can perform cancellations by executing the transaction in the registry. The Account Holder must specify the Certificates to be cancelled as well as the cancellation purpose, usage category, name, type, location of beneficiary, for which country the cancellation should be (only Sweden can be chosen), and related consumption period. The Account Holder may choose to cancel part or all of a given certificate bundle or several bundles.

E.12.3 Authentication

Each Cancellation needs to be authenticated with personal bank ID or Freja e-ID.

E.12.4 GO cancellation status

Certificates can only be cancelled once. Cancelled Certificates are removed from the account by changing their status to “cancelled” so they do not appear in any account of the registry after the

Cancellation. The Account holder performing the cancellation has full access to see the details of the cancellation, which are printable in CESAR. The Account Holder can also print out a cancellation statement (See Annex 5 for sample cancellation statement).

Cancellations can be rolled back by the Swedish Energy Agency if it is clearly incorrect because of someone's typing error, calculation error or similar oversight, or if the company's intention was different and that no one else has had time to conform to the error. The Swedish Energy Agency must also immediately be informed by the company that something is wrong, or at the latest within five working days from when the error was registered. Cancellations can also be rolled back if the fault is due to the Swedish Energy Agency. The person who is recorded as owner in the register must be given the opportunity to comment before the information is corrected unless it is clearly unnecessary.

E.12.5 Cancellation confirmation

Having performed a cancellation, the Account holder receives a confirmation of the success or failure of the cancellation instantly in the CESAR registry. An example of a cancellation statement can be found in Annex 5.

E.12.6 Allowed purposes for Cancellation of EECS-GOs

Cancellation of EECS Certificates is allowed for the categories of certificates, marked with X in the table below, and informing on the actor who is allowed to cancel Certificates:

Cancellation category	Electricity	Energy Gas	Hydrogen
End-use of energy	X	X	X
Conversion Issuance (EECS C3.2.2 b)	X	X	X
Storage Issuance (EECS C3.2.4 a.ii)			
<u>Issuance of another Certificate</u>			

E.13 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

E.13.1 Expiry of EECS-GOs

According to § 20 of the Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Energy (2025:1258), Guarantees of Origin expire 12 months after the end date of the related production period. GOs are automatically cancelled when they expire. This means they do no longer appear on the account.

E.13.2 Expired EECS-GOs validity

EECS Certificates which have expired are no longer valid for transfer nor cancellation.

E.13.3 Import of GOs that are expired according to Swedish rules

When attempting transfer of GOs older than 12 months from the end date of the related production period to the Swedish registry, the transfer fails.

E.14 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

E.14.1 Withdrawal of EECS-GOs

EECS Certificates held in an Account in the EECS Registration Database may be withdrawn at the request of the Account Holder, or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the EECS scheme as described in E.11.

E.14.2 Validity of withdrawn EECS certificates

EECS Certificates which have been withdrawn are no longer valid for transfer.

F ISSUER'S AGENTS

Production Auditor, Production Registrar and Measurement Body are described in B3.

G ACTIVITY REPORTING

G.1 Public Reports

G.1.1 Publishing of statistics

For each technology for electricity and gas, statistical information is published regarding:

- certificates issued, transferred internally intra-domain, imported, exported, cancelled, expired during each month prior to the current month,
- certificates issued, transferred internally intra-domain, imported, exported, cancelled, expired in relation with the energy produced during each month prior to the current month,
- certificates imported through a bilateral connection.

The information is published on the following website under the *reports (eng)/rapporter (swe)* menu:

- <https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/>

G.2 Record Retention

G.2.1 Time period for record retention

The Swedish Energy Agency retain the operational and standing data at minimum as follows:

Data	Time	Medium
Account information	5 years	Electronic Archive
Production Device	5 years	Electronic Archive
Meter reading data	2 years	Database backups
Transaction data	10 years	Database backups

G.3 Orderly Market Reporting

G.3.1 Enforcement of rules and reporting

The Swedish Energy Agency will enforce the rules in relation to any act of non-compliance with the applicable legislation. The Swedish Energy Agency will provide all required information to AIB of such non-compliance.

The Swedish Energy Agency will enforce the rules in relation to this Domain Protocol, the Standard Terms and Conditions, and the EECS Rules. The Swedish Energy Agency will inform the AIB of non-compliance where such breach could affect the transfers of EECS certificates with other domains.



In case of non-compliance, The Swedish Energy Agency has the right to withdraw an Account Holder from the Scheme. See also D.7.3.

H ASSOCIATION OF ISSUING BODIES

H.1 Membership

H.1.1 The Association of Issuing Bodies

The Association of Issuing Bodies brings together the issuing bodies of European energy certificate schemes. The AIB promotes the use of a standardised system, based on a harmonised environment, structures and procedures in order to ensure the reliable operation of European energy certificate systems. With its independent and peer reviews, and its periodic audits, the AIB provides a robust framework for reliable and fraud-resistant GO systems. Among others, it can also act by suspending transfers through the Hub. Membership of AIB facilitates mutual recognition of GOs across Europe.

H.1.2 If the Scheme Member stops being an AIB-member

In case the Swedish Energy Agency ceases to be a Scheme Member of an EECS Scheme, it shall revise its EECS Registration Database so that every Production Device registered therein ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS. Certificate issuing under EECS would stop, and EECS GOs would remain tradable only until Expiry.

H.1.3 If the Scheme Member stops being the Authorized Issuing Body

In case the Swedish Energy Agency ceases to be the Authorised Issuing Body for EECS Certificates, it shall revise its EECS Registration Database so that each Production Device in the Domain ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS Certificates, it shall stop issuing EECS GOs and after a transitional period the registry shall be taken offline.

H.2 Complaints to the AIB

H.2.1 Handling of complaints

An Account Holder is allowed to notify the Secretary General of AIB in writing in case:

- a) an Authorised Issuing Body in relation to an EECS Certificate is in breach of any of the provisions of Product Rules in relation to EECS Certificate; or
- b) any Product Rules do not comply with the relevant provisions of the EECS Rules, and evidence is provided substantiating such allegation, and that the Authorised Issuing Body has been given adequate opportunity to respond to such allegation.

The General Secretary of AIB shall invite the relevant Authorised Issuing Body to respond to the allegation.

I CHANGE CONTROL

I.1 Complaints to the Swedish Energy Agency

I.1.1 Filing a complaint

An Account Holder may file complaints against the Swedish Energy Agency. If the complaint regards a decision made and if the complaint is justified, then the Swedish Energy Agency will make every effort to correct the mistake as soon as possible. Provided that all necessary information in the case has been received, a correcting action will take no longer than two weeks.

I.2 Disputes

I.2.1 Handling of disputes

Disputes between two market parties where the reason for the dispute is a mistake or technical error on the Swedish Energy Agency's part, shall be notified as soon as possible to cesar@energimyndigheten.se. Disputes between market parties related to delayed or incomplete payment or other issues relating to contractual agreements between the parties will not be handled nor resolved by the Swedish Energy Agency.

If the Swedish Energy Agency and the Account Holder are unable to solve a dispute, the matter shall be resolved according to Swedish Law, Swedish jurisdiction and by the Swedish Administrative Court in Linköping.

I.3 Change Requests

I.3.1 Modification of domain protocol

An Account Holder may propose a modification to this Domain Protocol. Such proposal shall include a detailed description, including an exact specification of any proposed modification of this Domain Protocol and be passed in writing to the Swedish Energy Agency.

When receiving such a request, the Swedish Energy Agency will respond, describing the procedures to be followed with an estimate when a reply can be expected, consult with other EECS Account Holders within Sweden, and decide whether the request and its consequences are reasonable.

The Swedish Energy Agency may make modifications to this Domain Protocol that are necessary to the effective and efficient operation of the market.

Any modification to this Domain Protocol is subject to approval by the AIB, to secure that changes do not conflict with the EECS-Rules.

If the proposal leads to the modification of the Domain Protocol, or if it's otherwise seen important to disseminate, inform the EECS Account Holders of the outcome of this decision.

The latest Swedish Domain Protocol is published on the AIB website, www.aib-net.org



II. EECS ELECTRICITY GOS

A INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Domain Protocol describes how the EECS Standard has been implemented for electricity GOs, and it indicates where that system deviates from the EECS rules. These sections are only filled with information if the system deviates from the general rules that can be found in the common part (I).

Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B GENERAL

B.1 Scope

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

B.3 Roles and Responsibilities

B.3.1 The Authorized Measurement Body for electricity

The Authorised Measurement Bodies for electricity are the Grid Operators or independent measurement consultants (see E.3). All Authorised Measurement Bodies must be authorized by the Swedish TSO (Svenska Kraftnät) to use the electronic information exchange system EDIEL for sending measurement data. All market actors in the Swedish electricity market uses the EDIEL-system to communicate with each other. The system is used to send measurement data to the Swedish Energy Agency for issuance of Guarantees of Origin.

To be able to use the EDIEL-system the authorised measurement body first needs to send a signed agreement to the TSO. After that, the applicant needs to perform tests of their system with the EDIEL-system. To be approved to use EDIEL, the applicants test needs to be verified and approved by the TSO. The EDIEL-agreement is sent back to the applicant when tests have been approved.

List of Authorised Measurement Bodies can be found here:

- <https://www.ediel.se/Portal/PartyList/PartyList/ViewElMarketParties>

All market actors can be found in the list above by searching for actors with the role "nätägare" (grid owner) or "ombud" (agent). Actors that are not included in any of the two categories mentioned above are not accepted as measurement bodies for EECS-GO issuing.

C OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ELECTRICITY

C.1 Energy Market context for electricity

The electricity market in Sweden was deregulated in 1996 and is a part of the European electricity market. The electricity that is used in Sweden is produced both domestically and abroad. All electricity is transported throughout the country in a common electricity network. It is Svenska Kraftnät, the Transmission System Operator (TSO), that is responsible for the maintaining and development of the Swedish national grid for electricity. The national grid power lines transport electricity from power plants to regional and local electricity networks, which in turn transmit electricity to the end consumers.

Sale of electricity is made on a competitive market, and customers may choose among approximately 150 suppliers for the supply of electricity. The distribution of electricity is handled by local grid operators with a natural monopoly. In total, there are approximately 170 electricity grid operators in Sweden.

Electricity generation in Sweden mainly comes from hydropower and nuclear power. This has been the case since the 1980s. However, wind power has increased significantly over the last ten years to now generate almost as much. Furthermore, combustion-based power and solar power exist. No electricity from outside the EU or EEA is imported to Sweden.

C.2 The EECS Framework for electricity

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

C.3 National Energy Source Disclosure for electricity

C.3.1 Authorized body for Disclosure for electricity

For this Domain, the authorised body for supervision of Disclosure of the origin of energy towards consumers is the Energy Market Inspectorate (Energimarknadsinspektionen). This body is responsible for supervision of disclosure of the origin of the following Energy Carriers: Electricity.

C.3.2 Legislation and regulation for Disclosure

The legislation and regulation for disclosure of electricity GOs is in Chapter 9, 28 § of the Electricity Act (Ellagen (1997:857)), which in turn is an implementation of article 3.9 of the Directive 2009/72/EC, and,

- https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/ellag-1997857_sfs-1997-857/

in the Energy Market Inspectorate (Ei) issued secondary legislation and guidelines regarding electricity disclosure (EIFS 2025:4).

- <https://ei.se/download/18.40e0d5a219afcfb36badb81/1765518335045/EIFS-2025-4-om-ursprungsm%C3%A4rkning-av-el.pdf>

C.3.3 Disclosure methodology

In relation to electricity sold, electricity suppliers are obliged to disclose in bills and promotional material the contribution of each energy source as well as the environmental impact in unit of CO₂ emitted (g/kWh) and radioactive waste produced (g/kWh).

In the electricity bill, energy sources should be disclosed at least at the accuracy of Renewables, Nuclear, Fossil, but a more detailed categorization is recommended (Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, Peat, Other fossil, Hydro, Wind, Solar, Biomass and other renewables) (EIFS 2025:4). The information should be presented in a circle diagram.

The two mechanisms usable for electricity disclosure are guarantees of origin (both EECS and National) and the residual mix. The Swedish Energy Agency provides the calculation of the residual mix and the Energy Market Inspectorate publishes the residual mix. The residual mix consists of the environmental value that remains when the electricity sold with guaranteed origin has been deducted. The residual mix is divided into renewable, nuclear and fossil. To sell electricity products whose origin deviates from the residual mix in its supplier mix, a company must cancel guarantees of origin. Electricity produced from **any specific source** in the energy mix of the electricity supply can be changed (increased) by the supplier only by Cancelling GOs of electricity **in respect of that source**. Deadline for cancellations of Guarantees of Origin for previous year consumption is 31st of March of the following year.

Only information regarding the supplier's energy mix is mandatory to disclose in Sweden. Information about the impact of the electricity sold on the environment through carbon dioxide emissions and nuclear fuel waste must refer to the environmental impact at the time of production.

The Energy Market Inspectorate is responsible for the supervision of disclosure information and for the publication of the residual mix.

C.3.4 Residual mix methodology

The base for the residual mix calculation is best practice recommendations of RE-DISS (Shifted-Issuing Based Method). Starting with information about the volumes for 2025, the residual mix is calculated for Sweden, rather than the Nordic region which was previously used.

The residual mix and information regarding the supervision of disclosure can be found at the Energy Market Inspectorates website.

- <https://www.ei.se/sv/for-energiforetag/el/ursprungsmarkning-av-el/>

C.4 National Public Support Schemes for electricity

C.4.1 The Electricity certificate system (El Certificates)

The electricity certificate system is a national public support scheme in Sweden. It's a market-based support system with the aim of increasing the production of renewable electricity in a cost-effective manner. For each megawatt hour (MWh) of renewable electricity produced, a producer can receive an electricity certificate from the state. The Producer can then sell the electricity certificate on an open market where the price is determined between seller and buyer. The consumers, or electricity suppliers on their behalf, must buy and cancel a certain amount of electricity certificates to meet their obligation and fulfil the quota which is set to consumers excluding electricity intensive industries that is registered with the Swedish Energy Agency. The amount is a yearly changing share of their total electricity consumption or sales.

Electricity certificates are freely tradable instruments used to allocate economic support. They cannot be used as a proof of origin of the electricity but can be issued for the same energy unit for which guarantee of origin has been issued. Statistics and price information of the Electricity certificates system can be found at:

- <https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/sv/public/home>

Electricity certificates system is a joint renewable energy support scheme between Sweden and Norway. The certificates can be freely exchanged between the two countries and used for quota compliance in both countries.

The overall goal within the electricity certificate system was 46,4 TWh of new renewable electricity production by 2030 and that goal was already achieved in March 2021.

During the fall of 2020, the Swedish Parliament decided to establish a stop rule and to end the electricity certificate system at the end of 2035 (previously 2045). The decision means that production devices that are put into operation after 2021 will not be approved for the allocation of electricity certificates. Production device put into operation before the end of 2021 but approved in the same year will have an allocation period of less than 15 years.

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/energisystem-och-analys/styrmedel-for-produktion-av-el-gas-varme-och-kyla/elcertifikatsystemet/>

C.4.2 Tax reduction support scheme

There is a support scheme that offers tax reductions to private individuals for the cost of work and materials when installing green technology. The tax reduction is 15 percent for installation of net connected solar systems, 50 percent for installation of systems for storing self-produced electrical energy and 50 percent for the installation of charging point for electric vehicles. The maximum tax reduction is 50 000 SEK per individual and year.

- <https://www.skatteverket.se/privat/fastigheterochbostad/gronteknik/safungerarskattereduktionenforgronteknik.4.676f4884175c97df4192870.html>

C.5 EECS Product Rules for electricity

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

C.6 Non-EECS certificates in the Domain for electricity

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

C.7 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

This section identifies those areas where there are minor differences from the EECS Rules without impacting the integrity of EECS Certificates.

C.7.1 Use of correction factors

In the case of injection in a non-concession grid (IKN) and when the production is metered at point A; for determining the net output for which GOs are issued, a correction factor is applied as explained in section D3.1 points 1 & 2. *Deviation from EECS-rule: N6.4.3*

C.7.2 GO issuance through Power Exchange

If a GO is issued for electricity that has been sold via a Power Exchange, there is technically room for double disclosure through the following option in the secondary legislation for disclosure of electricity (Förordningen om leverans av el och aggregeringstjänster, SFS 2023:242) which states that:

“if the supplier has bought electricity on a power exchange or imported electricity from a country outside of the EU the information may be based on information provided by the exchange or the information that the companies have provided”.

This part of Swedish legislation is an implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity. Annex I, section 5 of that directive states: “with respect to electricity obtained via an electricity exchange or imported from an undertaking situated outside the Union, aggregate figures provided by the exchange or the undertaking in question over the preceding year may be used”. The last part of the legislation above shall be understood so that the power exchange must be located outside of the EU for this exception to be valid.

Deviation from EECS-rule: C3.3.1

See also the common chapter in the beginning of this document for further local deviations.

D REGISTRATION

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

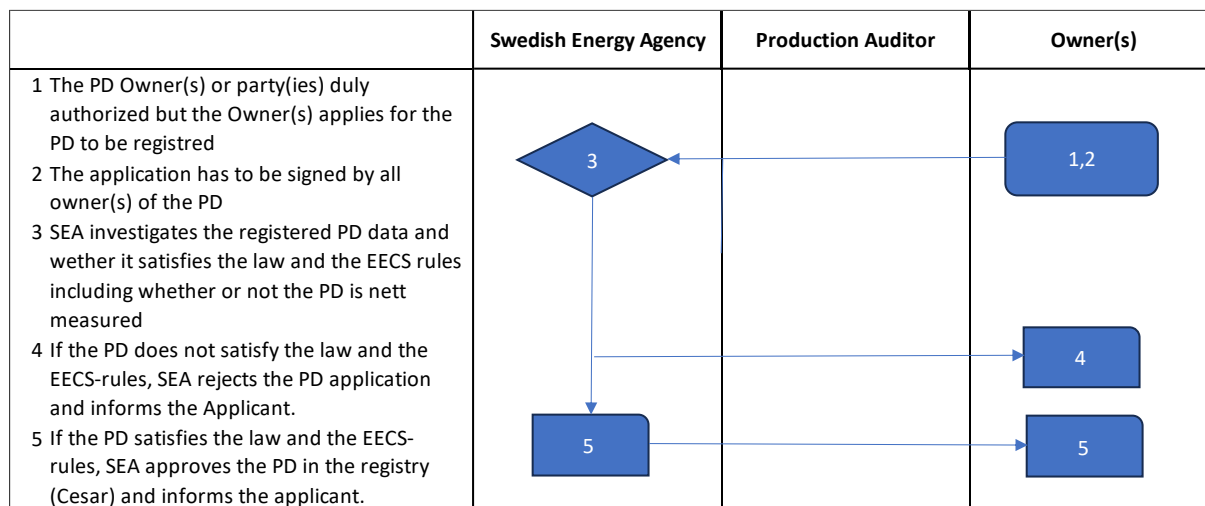
See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

The reader is referred to the common chapter in the beginning of this document for the general description of the registration of a production device for electricity. Additional specifications that apply to electricity only are described below.

D.3.1 Process for registration of production device

Figure 2 repeated: Process for registration of Production Device



1. Instructions on how to register a Production Device can be found at:

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/energisystem-och-analys/styrmedel-for-produktion-av-el-gas-varme-och-kyla/ursprungsgarantier/ursprungsgarantier-for-el/ansokan-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-el/>

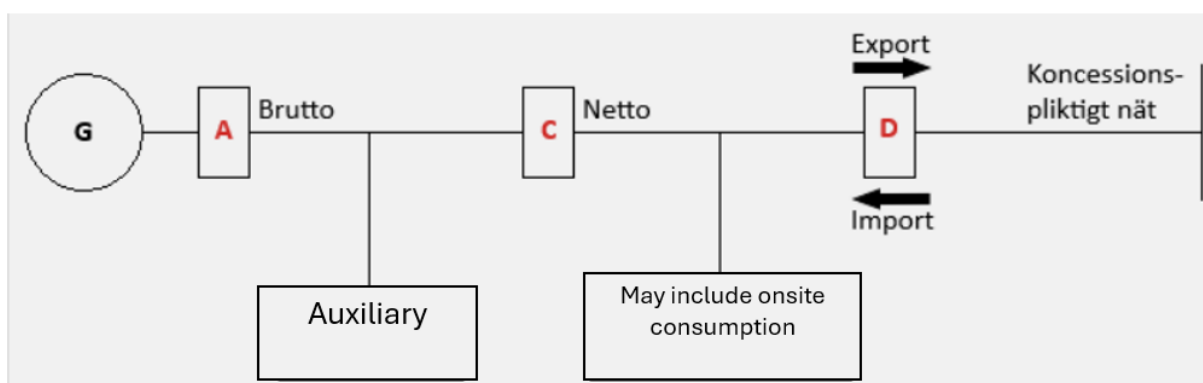
Production Device owner(s) must fill in and sign a registration form to register their production device into Cesar.

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/490461/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-ug-eeecsug-el-ta.pdf>

For electricity, the application form includes general details of the device such as unique meter identification number, support information and the identity of the grid operator.

When registering a Production Device for electricity, the owner(s) must make a legally binding statement where they confirm whether the Production Device is nett measured or not. The registration form contains a single-line diagram where the owner must indicate at which point of the Production Device output is measured. If the output of the Production Device is not nett measured (metering point A in Figure 3), a correction factor will be used (see step 2 below).

Figure 3 Line diagram for indication of where the PD is measured



All meters for electricity have a unique identifier consisting of 18 numeric characters that also identifies the Domain of origin. GS1/GSRN (Global Service Relation Number) coding is used. Metering values that are reported to the Swedish Energy Agency need to follow the EDIEL-standard. This standard is only available to Authorized Measurement Bodies. It is therefore not possible for the owner(s) of a Production Device for electricity to report their own measurements directly to the Swedish Energy Agency. Quarterly metering is required for the issuing of EECS-GOs for electricity.

All meters that report in EDIEL-standard must fulfil the high standards of accuracy and reliability required by the Swedish national accreditation body (SWEDAC). They carry out periodic and random audits of grid operators and others who report metering values from any electric metering system. As the Production Device is registered into Cesar, it is assigned a unique identifier that consists of a number with 18 numeric characters that also identifies the Domain of origin. GS1/GSRN coding is used.

2. For electricity, if the Production Device measurement is not nett of production auxiliaries, a correction factor is necessary. Correction factor signifies that a certain percentage of the measurement value of such a Production Device is deducted for the purpose of defining the

amount of output eligible for EECS-GOs. The value will be determined so that it is ensured that the issued volume will never be greater than nett generation.

The correction factors for gross measurement are assigned by default according to the following principles, unless the factors are derived from an on-site inspection:

- in case of solar, wind, and hydro (excluding pumped storage), 3 %
- in case of other technologies 10 %

The total correction factor is registered as part of the registration data in the registration database. If the production capacity of the production device is 10 MW or above, it is required to determine the Production Device's actual correction factor.

In case the actual factor is determined, an on-site inspection of the Production Device will be performed by an independent third party. Such an independent party is assigned by the Owner of the Production Device. In the latter case, the results of the inspection can be accepted if the independent party has sufficient technical skills and has been approved by the Swedish Energy Agency."

Each applicant of electricity GOs must respond to the question whether on-site consumption occurs and if on-site consumption is always 100% of the produced energy, in the application.

4. For electricity, the Authorised Measurement Body is informed when the Production Device is approved for EECS GO issuance.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E ELECTRICITY CERTIFICATE SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION

This section describes only the electricity-specific situation and should not be read without considering section E in the common part at the beginning of this document.

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

E.1.1 Dissemination level of output for electricity

Background

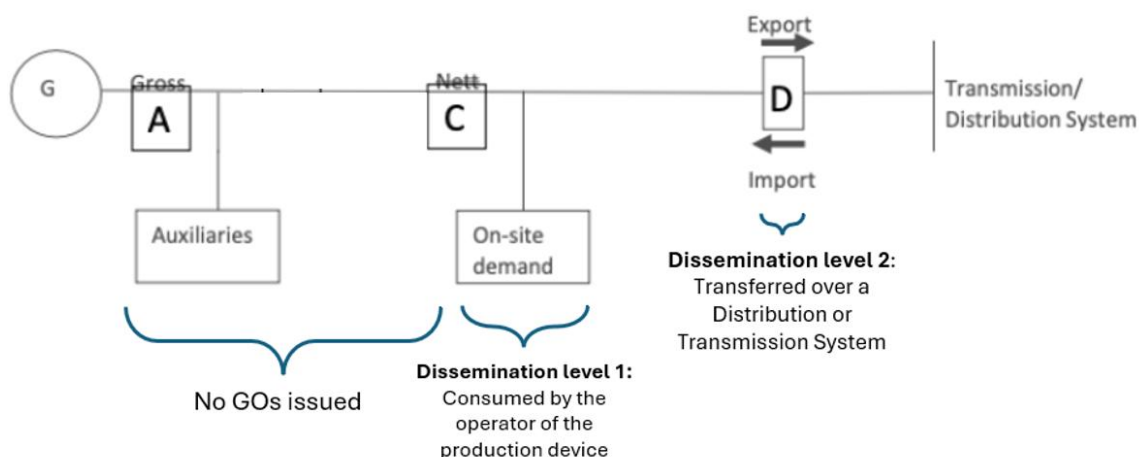
- Metering points A and C are located in non-concession grids (IKN) (see Figure 3 in section II, D.3.1) and represent a metering point before the connection to the public grid.
- Metering point A is placed before any auxiliary consumption and is considered a gross metering value. SEA applies a correction factor to bring metering values from metering point A to mimic metering values at metering point C, which constitutes nett production. This metering point is placed within the Production Device.
- Metering point C is placed after any auxiliary consumption but before potential onsite consumption. This metering point is placed within the Production Device.
- Metering point D is always placed in connection to the transmission/distribution system (public grid), hence GOs issued for metering values obtained from this metering point are marked with dissemination level 2. This meter is required by law.
- There is free choice of metering point A, C, and D, but if requirements are not met to reliably determine nett production, metering in non-concession network (metering point A and C) may not be possible, alternatively installation of additional meters might be necessary. Producers can always choose to use metering point D.
- Receiving GOs for onsite consumption is voluntary. This requires monthly declarations by the producer. If no monthly declaration is received, no GOs are issued that month. Receival of GOs for on-site consumption is only possible if the share of on-site consumption can be reliably determined and is declared. This may require the installation of additional meters.
- If a PD in the application provides information that they use all production for onsite consumption, all GOs will automatically be marked with dissemination level 1. Producers can then avoid the requirement of monthly declarations.
- Producers can choose metering point D if they do not want GOs for their onsite consumption. They can then avoid the requirement of monthly declarations.

Dissemination levels used on Swedish GOs

Starting in February 2026, the following dissemination levels are used on Swedish EECS-GOs:

- Dissemination level 2 “Transferred over a Distribution or Transmission System” for energy transferred over a distribution or transmission system.
This is all electricity reported from point D, or for PDs reporting from point A or C, electricity declared as being delivered to the public grid using the declaration form in Annex 4.
- Dissemination level 1 “Consumed by the operator of the production device” for energy consumed on-site, or within the same non-concession grid, as declared by the producer using the declaration form in Annex 4.

The new legislation allows for a transition period during 2026-2027. In this period GOs can also still be issued with dissemination level 4 “Transferred over any other network than a Distribution or Transmission System or Closed Distribution System”. This dissemination level is used on EECS GOs issued for all electricity produced in production devices with metering point A or C (non-concession network, where on-site consumption may occur), if that production device has not yet started declaring the share of on-site consumption. The declaration of on-site consumption is required by our secondary legislation. When the transition period is over, only GOs with dissemination level 1 or 2 will be issued.



Method to determine the amount of GOs and their dissemination level dependent on the metering point

After the transition period the dissemination level used on the GOs is no longer solely dependent on the metering point. Instead, dissemination levels are used on GOs based on the reported actual dissemination of the energy. If the PD has filled in the application that on-site consumption is always 100% of the produced energy, all GOs issued for the production of that PD are automatically marked with dissemination level 1. If the applicant fills in that some energy is used for on-site consumption, they will each month have to declare the share of the months' production that has been used for on-site consumption and

the share that has been distributed to the transmission/distribution grid. No issuance can be made if this declaration is not submitted for the month and adding up to 100%. When issuing GOs, dissemination levels are applied according to the declaration (not the metering point). In Swedish legislation, all energy that is consumed between the PD and the public grid, except auxiliary consumption, is considered on-site consumption.

This results in the following routines based on the metering points A, C, and D:

Metering point A	Metering point C	Metering point D
Meter values are multiplied by a correction factor to then represent metering values corresponding to point C (nett production). For further explanation of what dissemination levels the GOs for this device bear, refer to the explanation of metering point C.	If in the application the PD has filled in that there occurs on-site consumption (i.e. consumption between point C and D) they must monthly declare the share of on-site consumption (DL1) and of energy distributed over the distribution/transmission system (DL2). The submission of such declaration is prerequisite to any issuance of GOs for that month. The issued GOs are bearing dissemination levels 1 (DL1) and 2 (DL2) according to the declared shares.	No on-site or auxiliary consumption occurs, all GOs are issued with dissemination level 2. No correction factor necessary.
Example: If the meter value at point A is 100 MWh, and the correction factor is 90%, the PD's nett production is 90 MWh. At point D the metering value is 72 MWh. Then, on-site consumption is $90 \text{ MWh} - 70 \text{ MWh} = 18 \text{ MWh}$. When the producer declares this in our registry, they must submit 20% for on-site consumption and 80% for distributed over a transmission/distribution network. This results in 18 GOs with dissemination level 1 and 72 GOs with dissemination level 2, equalling to 90 GOs in total as their nett production for this month is 90 MWh.	Example: If the meter value at point C is 90 MWh, the PD's nett production is 90 MWh. If at point D the metering value is 72 MWh, then, on-site consumption is $90 \text{ MWh} - 70 \text{ MWh} = 18 \text{ MWh}$. When the producer declares this in our registry, they must submit 20% for on-site consumption and 80% for distributed over a transmission/distribution network. This results in 18 GOs with dissemination level 1 and 72 GOs with dissemination level 2, equalling to 90 GOs in total as their nett production for this month is 90 MWh.	Example: The metering value at point D is 72 MWh, therefore the PD receives 72 GOs with dissemination level 2.

PDs with metering point A and C can determine the shares of their production that goes to onsite consumption or the grid by comparison of their meter values with those at point D. There is always a meter at point D as required by the operator of the transmission/distribution network. It's in the economic interest of the producer to know how much of their produced electricity that is fed into the grid.

In a non-concession network shared by several PDs, all participating PDs have an interest to know (and have an agreement between them) how their respective share of the electricity sold is determined, e.g. to receive payment for the electricity that they feed into the grid through the same grid connection point D. Based on this agreement and accounting data, each PD know their respective share of the metering value of D and can thus determine their share of onsite consumption.

If consumption happens between the PD metering point C and the shared metering point D, the PD supplying the electricity would know how much of the PDs production is being used before the public grid as there would be an agreement between the producer and the user of the energy.

E.2 Eligible energy for EECS Certificates

E.2.1 Amount eligible for EECS-GOs

Only nett production is eligible for EECS-GOs. Metering from the connection point to the grid is considered nett production. Metering from another point is considered nett production if, between the meter and the connection to the grid,

- no auxiliary electricity is consumed,
- nor do losses in transformers occur.

If the metering does not constitute nett production a correction factor is applied as described in D.3.1.

E.2.2 Auxiliary energy from other energy carriers

No GOs are issued for production auxiliaries.

E.2.3 Issuance of GOs for own use

If electricity, that is not used for auxiliaries, is consumed between the metering point and the connection to the grid, it is considered electricity for own use and its amount must be monthly declared, prior to any issuance for that production device. The respective GOs for this amount are issued with dissemination level 1 only after such declaration has been submitted.

There is one exception from the above: If the PD has filled in the application such that consumption for own use/on-site consumption occurs, and that it is 100%, then no monthly declaration is necessary and instead all GOs are issued marked with dissemination level 1.

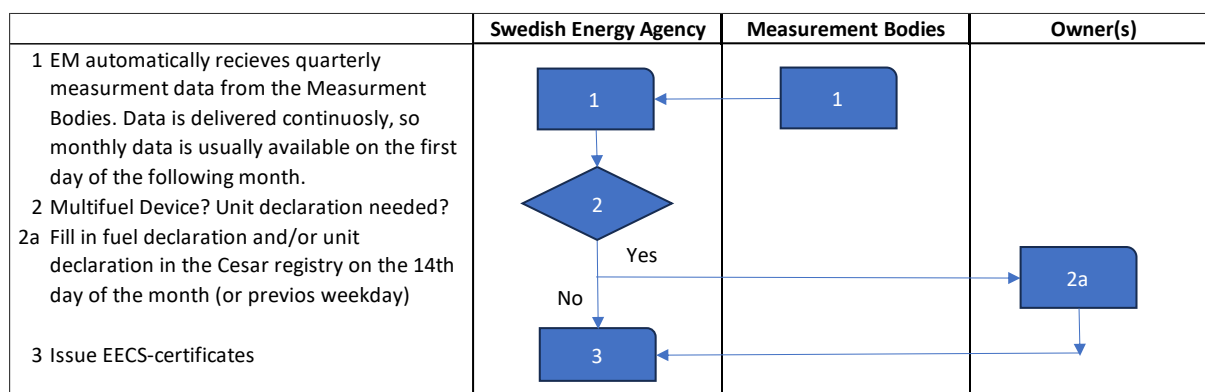
For more information regarding dissemination levels, refer to Section II (electricity) and E.1.1.

E.3 Processes

E.3.1 Metering and Fuel declaration for electricity

The process from when the Swedish Energy Agency receives measurement data from electricity producers to the time EECS-GOs are issued and tradable are described below.

Figure 4 Process for issuing EECS-GOs



1. The Swedish Energy Agency receives valid measurement values automatically from Authorised Measurement Bodies through EDIEL message. Values for the previous month are typically available on the 1st day of the following month.
2. EECS-GOs are automatically issued for monthly generation of all EECS registered Production Devices on the 15th day (or following weekday) of each month following the production month. Production periods are never longer than one calendar month except for carried-over production (point 5 below). In the Swedish domain, registering a Production Device is considered as a continuous request for issuing. If 15th day of the month is a Monday, issuing is usually done on the 16th day. Issuing dates are always announced by the Swedish Energy Agency in advance.
3. In case of multifuel plant or if unit declaration is needed, Production Device Owner(s) declare the percentage of each fuel in the Cesar registry by the 14th day (or the previous weekday) of the month following production. In case of multifuel plant with several owners, the declarations can be made by any of the owners (or body authorised by an owner) who is also an Account Holder in the registry. A new automatic verification method for these declarations is under development.
4. In case of any doubts about the accuracy of meter readings and/or fuel declarations and/or unit declarations, the Swedish Energy Agency will contact Production Device owners to solve the issues. EECS-GOs may be retrospectively issued for a production of a given month the end date of which is no more than 6 months ago. Checks are in these cases done after issuance of EECS-GOs.

5. EECS-GOs are issued to the Account(s) nominated by the owner(s) of the Production Device. When issued, the Account holder is informed about the issuance. One certificate is issued for one MWh of net generation. For description of net measurement, see E.4. Any residual kWh is carried over to the next issuing period.

E.4 Measurement

E.4.1 Electricity production metering

The Swedish Energy agency issues EECS-GOs for source and technology according to directive 2009/28/EC and Act on Guarantees of Origin for Energy (SFS 2010:601). Measurement of electricity generation is often measured at the point of connection to the public grid.

In cases where the measurement point is located in a non-concession network, the Production Device owner(s) may appoint an independent measurement consultant to be responsible for metering of the production output and to report measurement data to the Swedish Energy Agency. If such owner(s) chooses not to use a consultant, the grid operator will be the default Authorised Measurement Body. Measurement will then be done from metering point D at the connection to the public grid.

After the Production Device registration process, the Swedish Energy Agency informs the Authorized Measurement Body that the Production Device is approved and that the production data for the device should be sent to the Swedish Energy Agency. The relevant regulation for measurement requirements includes the following regulation and standards:

- a. Energimarknadsinspektionens föreskrifter och allmänna råd om mätning, beräkning och rapportering av överförd el (EIFS 2025:1)
 - <https://ei.se/download/18.5094606019684fe27e01895/1746156902909/EIFS-2025-1-om-m%C3%A4tning-och-rapportering-av-%C3%B6verf%C3%B6rd-el.pdf>
- b. Styrelsens för ackreditering och teknisk kontroll (SWEDAC) föreskrifter om mätare för aktiv elenergi ((STAFS 2022:8 latest altered in STAFS 2024:8,
 - <https://www.swedac.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/stafs-2022-8-konsoliderad.pdf>
 - <https://www.swedac.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/stafs-2024-8.pdf>

and föreskrifter om mätsystem för mätning av överförd el (STAFS 2022:9 latest altered in STAFS 2024:9)

- <https://www.swedac.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/stafs-2022-9-konsoliderad.pdf>

c. Statens energimyndighets föreskrifter om ursprungsgarantier för energi (STEMFS 2025:8)

- <https://energimyndigheten.a-w2m.se/Arkitektkopia/ViewTemplate?tid=36b97be6edbd43f281951666d3f373e9>

The Swedish Energy Agency receives values from Authorised Measurement Bodies for every 15 minutes through EDIEL messages, a system for electronic information exchange in the electricity market.

E.5 Energy Storage

E.5.1 Storage issuance

No storage issuance is possible in the Swedish domain.

E.5.2 Handling of battery storage within the Production Device (PD)

The applicants must inform the Swedish Energy Agency in the application if there is storage within the PD. If yes, they must additionally inform in the application if this storage is charged by other energy than that produced by the PD. If storage exists within the PD, the Swedish Energy Agency will demand additional information about the location of the storage within the PD and how it relates to the measurement of nett production of the PD.

Storage between the production and the metering point is only allowed if the storage is exclusively charged by energy produced by the PD, as no GOs are issued for the energy flowing into the storage. Storage between the metering point and the connection to the grid is allowed.

E.5.3 Handling of pumped storage

In case of hydro plants with pumped storage, the Production Device owner must declare the amount of pumping prior to issuing of certificates. EECS-GOs can only be issued for electricity produced by the natural inflow of water. An example of a production declaration can be found in Annex 4.

E.6 Energy Carrier Conversion

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.7 Combustion Fuel (e.g., Biomass) Input and Production Devices with multiple energy inputs

E.7.1 Unit declaration

For production devices with multiple energy inputs, the Production Device owner(s) must declare the percentage of each energy input to the Swedish Energy Agency, in the Cesar registry, manually before any GOs are issued. Unit declarations are required for hydro plants with pumped storage, to declare the amount of pumping and the amount produced by the natural inflow of water. Unit declarations are also required if there is a difference between the production units whether they receive electricity certificates for their production. An example of a unit declaration can be found in Annex 4.

E.8 Format

E.8.1 Optional information recorded on EECS Certificates

The following information is recorded on the EECS Certificates (in relation with the **optional** fields mentioned in EECS C3.5.5, N6.6). Procedures are in place to determine the value recorded on the EECS Certificates:

Subject	Name of data field on EECS Certificate	Present on issued certificates? <i>Yes (always) / No / On Request of Producer</i>	Procedure to determine the value of this data field	Reference in EECS Rules
Element of Production Device	Capacity of production element (in addition to nominal capacity of Production Device)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a / O8.1.1
	Date operational of production element (in addition to data operational of Production Device)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
	Type of production element	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
Carbon footprint	Quantification of Carbon Footprint (CFP)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 b
	Reference to methodology for determining the CFP	Not applicable	Not applicable	C3.5.5 b
Nuclear energy	Quantification of radioactive waste produced per MWh of Output	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 e

	Reference to methodology for determining the radioactive waste produced	Not applicable	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
Energy Savings [on HEC Certificates]	Amount of primary energy saved in MJ/MWh	No	Not applicable	N6.6.1 b
	Primary energy savings as % of input and output flows of Cogeneration unit	No	Not applicable	N6.6.1 b
<u>Bidding zone identifier</u>	<u>Identifying the bidding zone in which the output electricity was injected</u>	No	Not applicable	<u>N6.6.6</u>

E.9 Transferring EECS Certificates

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.10 Rules for EECS Certificates for export and import

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.11 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.12 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.13 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.14 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.



F ISSUER'S AGENTS FOR ELECTRICITY CERTIFICATES

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

G ACTIVITY REPORTING

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

III. EECS GAS GOS

A INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Domain Protocol describes how the EECS Standard has been implemented for gas GOs and it indicates where that system deviates from the general rules. The sections are only filled with information in case the system deviates from the general rules that can be found in the common part (I).

Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B GENERAL

B.1 Scope

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

B.3 Roles and Responsibilities

B.3.1 The Authorized Measurement Body for gas

Most of the gas production in Sweden is off-grid. Measurements are thus not available from a grid operator, therefore the producer needs to report the production instead. The authorized measurement body for gas is the producer. Producers need to report the production of each month in the Swedish registry according to the rules set out in the Swedish regulation STEMFS 2025:8.

C OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GAS

C.1 Energy Market context for gas

Sweden has no gas grid that stretches over the majority of the country, but there are some smaller grids. The largest grid is located in the west of Sweden and is connected via Denmark to the European gas grid. It consists of about 600 km of transmission pipeline and about 3000 km of distribution network. This transmission pipeline distributes gas (natural gas and biomethane) to the distribution networks through measuring and controlling stations, where the flow is recorded and the pressure lowered. Through the distribution networks the gas is transported to the industries and controlling stations where the gas's pressure is lowered further before it is distributed to the end users who are mainly industries but may also be households or heating installations for whole buildings.

The grid operator for the transmission pipeline is Swedegas AB, a private owned company which in its turn is owned by the global private investor First Sentier Investors. The grid operator's website is:

- <http://www.swedegas.se/>

Additionally, there exists a gas grid in Stockholm that is used to supply households and vehicles (operator: Gasnätet Stockholm AB) and some smaller local networks in other places. For all of them holds that they are not connected to a transmission pipeline. Due to the lack of gas networks in most of the country, transport of gas is done on trucks and railways there.

The Swedish gas market complies with the directive 2019/692 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas. The Swedish gas market is regulated by the Natural Gas Act (2005:403)². Only the gas transmission pipeline in the west of Sweden and in Stockholm are regulated by this law. The regulator for these gas networks is the Energy Market Inspectorate.

Information about the size of the Swedish gas market in 2023 can be found in this report from the regulator Energy Market Inspectorate:

<https://ei.se/download/18.3a4ca3ae195b23dd0051daa2/1742815664184/Swedens-electricity-and-natural-gas-market-2023-Ei-R2025-07.pdf>

C.2 The EECS Framework for gas

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

² In this act the term 'natural gas' also applies to biogas of such quality that can be technically used in a natural gas system.

C.3 National Energy Source Disclosure for gas

C.3.1 Authorized body for Disclosure of gas

In December 2023 the Swedish Government gave the Energy Market Inspectorate an assignment to examine the way to implement EUs revised gas market directive in Swedish legislation. A report was published the 19th of June 2025 in which the different parts of the directive was examined, and suggestions made for legislation. In the report there is a part concerning the disclosure of gas (page 455). The suggestion is that the Energy Market Inspectorate should get the authority to issue secondary legislation concerning the disclosure of gas and a residualmix for gas. It is suggested in the report that the new law for the gas market should come into force 1st of august 2026.

- <https://ei.se/om-oss/publikationer/publikationer/rapporter-och-pm/2025/vatgas-i-systemet---en-gasmarknad-i-omstallning-ei-r202510>

C.4 National Public Support Schemes for gas

C.4.1 Support for biogas production

Actors who produce biogas from manure and/or produce biogas that is upgraded to biomethane in gaseous or liquid form can apply for support for biogas production. The aid will be paid as an advance for the production estimated during the year. Decisions on final support will be made after the companies report back on the actual outcome.

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/utlysningar/stod-till-produktion-av-biogas/>

C.4.2 Tax exemption for biogas and biogasoline

Biogas and biogasoline used for heating or used or sold as motor fuel from are exempted from taxes in Sweden. This is done either through deductions in the tax return or by applying for a refund. The exemption is only available for gas that was produced in Sweden.

- <https://www.skatteverket.se/foretag/skatterochavdrag/punktskatter/nyheterinompunktskatter/2024/nyheterinompunktskatter/skattebefrielseforbiogasochbiogasol.5.262c54c219391f2e9632a44.html>

C.5 EECS Product Rules for gas

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

C.6 Non-EECS certificates in the Domain for gas

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

C.7 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

This section identifies those areas where there are minor differences from the EECS Rules without impacting the integrity of EECS Certificates.



C.7.1 Exception from deduction of auxiliary consumption

According CEN-EN 16325:2025, it is possible to refrain from deducting auxiliary consumption that is used for compression or liquification for transport. In Sweden, this exeption is used, although it is not part of the EECS rules.

Deviation from EECS-rule 06.4.3

See also the common chapter in the beginning of this document for further local deviations.

D REGISTRATION

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

D.3.1 Process for registration of production device

The reader is referred to the generic chapter in the beginning of this document for the general description of the registration of a production device for gas. Additional specifications that apply to gas only are described below.

1. Instructions on how to register a Production Device can be found at:

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/energisystem-och-analys/styrmedel-for-produktion-av-el-gas-varme-och-kyla/ursprungsgarantier/ursprungsgarantier-for-gas/ansokan-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-gas/>

Production Device owner(s) must fill in and sign a registration form to register their production device into Cesar.

- <https://www.energimyndigheten.se/497b16/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-ug-gas.pdf>

For gas, the application form includes general details of the device such as: a schematic diagram of the PD, containing:

- flow of other energy than gas
- connection point to a public grid (if it exists)/the point where the produced gas becomes available for trade
- auxiliaries
- import- and export meters for gas
- storage
- on-site consumption of gas in the PD
- hydrogen plants must also mark compression systems, purifying systems and liquification systems,
- support information and
- energy sources used to produce the gas.

SWEDAC has been authorized to provide secondary legislation regarding meters for gas for GO issuance. There is a non-legally binding industry sector recommendation about metering equipment:

-
- <https://www.energigas.se/publikationer/normer-och-anvisningar/gasmatningsanvisningarna-2023/>

3. During this assessment the placement of meters as shown in the schematic diagram of the PD is checked to make sure that the producer is capable to measure nett gas production correctly.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

For the complete information relating to this headline, see the also the common chapter D.6 in the beginning of this document.

D.6.1 Exemption from on-site audit upon application

When applying for EECS GOs for gas, an on-site audit isn't necessary if the PD has an environmental permit. The auditing of fuel declarations isn't necessary if the PD has a Proof of Sustainability. If the PD lacks Proof of Sustainability, auditing of fuel declarations are obligatory every year.

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E GAS CERTIFICATE SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION

This section describes only the gas-specific situation and should not be read without considering section E in the common part at the beginning of this document.

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

E.1.1 Dissemination level of output for gas

The dissemination levels in use for production starting January 2026 are as stated below:

Dissemination level	Information
1	Consumed by the operator of the production device
2	Disseminated over a Distribution or Transmission System
3	Disseminated over a Closed Distribution System
6	Disseminated by vehicle

Dissemination level 3 for gas is an internal grid that is not connected to a transmission/distribution grid for gas.

E.1.2 Use of calorific value as base for issuance of gas GOs

Certificate issuance is based on the higher calorific value.

E.2 Eligible energy for EECS Certificates

E.2.1 Amount eligible for EECS-GOs

EECS-GOs for gas are only issued for nett production. GOs are issued for both grid-connected and off-grid gas.

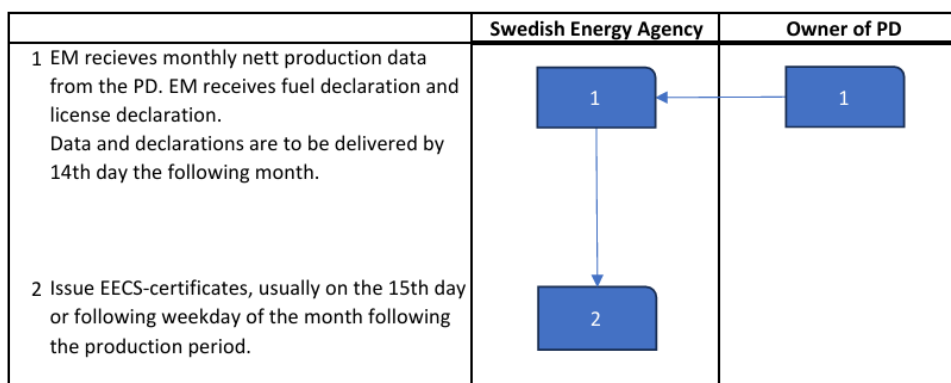
E.2.2 Auxiliary energy from other energy carriers

Auxiliary energy from other energy carriers are deducted from the nett production GOs for gas. There are exceptions when this is not necessary. The cases where auxiliary energy need not be deducted are described in O.6.4.2 and O.6.4.3 in the EECS-rules, all of these are possible for producers to use in the domain if they fulfil the requirements mentioned in the EECS-rules. Thus, according to § 7 of the regulation (STEMFS 2025:8) auxiliaries need not be deducted for:

- auxiliaries from other energy carriers than the output, if they do not exceed 2% of the output
- all auxiliaries used for production of the output from biological energy sources through anaerobic digestion
- auxiliaries used for waste treatment
- auxiliary energy consumption of other energy carriers other than the gas produced, if they have been produced with renewable energy sources (shown through a contract demonstrating GO cancellation or on-site production of the energy from renewable energy sources for which no GOs were issued).
- auxiliaries used for compression and liquefaction of gas for transport

E.3 Processes

Figure 5 Process for issuing EECS-GOs



E.3.1 Metering and Fuel declaration for gas

The process for the issuance of gas GOs is described below.

1. The producer needs to report the previous month net production of gas in MWh and fill in a fuel declaration and license declaration (see Annex 4) for the issuance of gas GOs are possible. There is an automatic check in our Certificate registry that controls if the reported nett production is feasible according to the production capacity of the PD.
2. EECS-GOs are automatically issued for registered EECS PDs 15th day (or following weekday) of each month following the production month if the necessary information has been provided by the producer.
3. Production Device Owner(s) need to declare the percentage of each fuel in the Cesar registry by the 14th day (or the previous weekday) of the month following production. In case of multifuel plant with several owners, the declarations can be made by any of the owners (or body authorised by an owner) who is also an Account Holder in the registry. An automatic verification method for these declarations is under development.
4. In case of any doubts about the accuracy of meter readings and/or fuel declarations and/or cogeneration declarations, the Swedish Energy Agency will contact Production Device owners to solve the issues. During the period of unclarity, no GOs are issued, instead EECS-GOs may be retrospectively issued for a production of a given month the end date of which is no more than 6 months ago. Checks are in these cases done after issuance of EECS-GOs.
5. EECS-GOs are issued to the Account(s) nominated by the owner(s) of the Production Device. When issued, the Account holder is informed about the issuance. One certificate is issued for one MWh of nett gas production.

E.4 Measurement

E.4.1 Gas production metering

Gas production device owners must declare the nett production of the previous month in MWh latest on the 14th every month in CESAR before GOs are issued. To do so they must measure either volume or mass of the gas they produce, pressure as well as temperature and transform the value for volume or mass to match the standard pressure and temperature (101,325 kPa and 0 degree Celsius). Then they must multiply this volume or mass with the higher calorific value, receiving the gas production in a unit of energy that can be transformed to MWh. Generally, they also need to deduce the energy for auxiliaries if it does not fall under an exception, which the majority of biogas producers in Sweden are falling under. The placement of the meters used as basis for the calculation is marked in the material submitted in the application (see D.3 of this gas chapter)

The rules for reporting nett production are found in § 4 and for the exceptions regarding auxiliaries in § 7 of the Regulation (STEMFS 2025:8).

E.5 Energy Storage

E.5.1 Storage issuance

No storage issuance is possible in the Swedish domain.

E.5.2 Handling of gas storage within the Production Device

In the application, the Production Device owner must inform if the Production Device contains energy storage. The measurement of the produced amount of gas eligible for GOs must happen before the gas flows into the storage.

E.6 Energy Carrier Conversion

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.7 Combustion Fuel (e.g., Biomass) Input and Production Devices with multiple energy inputs

E.7.1 Declaring dissemination levels in a license declaration

For the issuance of gas GOs a license declaration is necessary before issuance. The producer needs to fill in the dissemination levels for the month's production. It's also possible for the producer to add information about Proof of Sustainability, but that is voluntary.

E.8 Format

E.8.1 Optional information recorded on EECS Certificates

The following information is recorded on the EECS Certificates (in relation with the **optional** fields mentioned in EECS C3.5.5, N6.6, O8. Procedures are in place to determine the value recorded on the EECS Certificates:

Subject	Name of data field on EECS Certificate	Present on issued certificates? <i>Yes (always) / No / On Request of Producer</i>	Procedure to determine the value of this data field	Reference in EECS Rules
Element of Production Device	Capacity of production element (in addition to nominal capacity of Production Device)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a / O8.1.1
	Date operational of production element (in addition to data operational of Production Device)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
	Type of production element	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
Carbon footprint	Quantification of Carbon Footprint (CFP)	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 b
	Reference to methodology for determining the CFP	Not applicable	Not applicable	C3.5.5 b
Nuclear energy	Quantification of radioactive waste produced per MWh of Output	No	Not applicable	C3.5.5 e
	Reference to methodology for determining the radioactive waste produced	Not applicable	Not applicable	C3.5.5 a
GHG savings	GHG emissions saved	No	Not applicable	O8.1.1 b
	Method for GHG savings	No	Not applicable	O8.1.1 c

	RED GHG saving criteria met Y/N	No	Not applicable	O8.1.1 c
Sustainability criteria	Sustainability criteria met Y/N, legislative requirement reference, certification scheme, certification body, reference to certificate(s)/PoS	Request of producer law: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-2010598-om-hallbarhetskriterier-for-sfs-2010-598/ Ordinance: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-2025588-om-hallbarhetskriterier-for-sfs-2025-588/ Regulation: https://energimyndigheten.a-w2m.se/System/TemplateView.aspx?p=Arkitektkopia&id=d34fd4c19ed54bb3b91c7d93bd30111a&q=h%C3%A5llbarhetskriteri&lstqty=1	Producer submits in the monthly reported fuel declaration if they have had Proof of Sustainability for the month that they report for	O8.1.1 d
Calorific value	Calorific value for calculating MWh of Output	yes	The producers are obliged to use the higher calorific value .	O8.1.1 e
End-use of gas	Category from Fact sheet End-Use of Gas (only if cancellation is restricted to this end-use)	no	Not applicable	O8.1.1 f
Source-shares	Info on the Inputs, their Source Type, their share in total energy Input	no	Not applicable	O8.1.1 g
Pre-conversion support	In case of Conversion Issuance,	No	Not applicable	O8.1.1 i

	Indication of public support granted in relation with energy fed into converting Production Device			
Composition Purity	Indication of the purity of the composition of the Type of Gas	Present on hydrogen GOs, upon request of the producer	Producer submits the value when registering the production device	O8.1.1 j
Composition criteria	Reference to criteria to which the gas composition complies	no	Not applicable	O8.1.1 k
Advanced Biomass Feedstock	Y/N	no	Not applicable	O8.1.1 l

E.9 Transferring EECS Certificates

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.10 Rules for EECS Certificates for export and import

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.11 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.12 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

E.12.1 Relationship with the Union Database

The relationship with the Union Database (UDB) and sustainability certification National or Voluntary Schemes in this Domain is as follows:

There are no Voluntary Schemes in the Domain. The National Scheme for national GOs will be phased out upon acceptance in the Gas Scheme Group of AIB to issue gas EECS-UG and connect the Swedish gas registry to the AIB hub.

Once the EU commission has informed that the Swedish registry is successfully connected to the UDB, GOs that correspond to a unit of gas that is reported to the UDB will be transferred to the UDB. Such GOs shall be cancelled when the gas has been taken out of the network of union infrastructure.



E.13 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

E.14 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.



F ISSUER'S AGENTS FOR GAS

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

G ACTIVITY REPORTING

See the common chapter in the beginning of this document.

ANNEX 1 CONTACTS LIST

AUTHORISED ISSUING BODY/REGISTRY OPERATOR

Company name	The Swedish Energy Agency (Statens Energimyndighet)
Contact person	
Department	Klimatavdelningen, enheten Styrmedel förnybar energi
Address	P O Box 310, 631 04 Eskilstuna
Phone number	+46 16-544 20 00
E-mail address	ursprungsgarantier@energimyndigheten.se
Website	https://www.energimyndigheten.se/

REGISTRY SUPPORT

Company name	The Swedish Energy Agency (Statens Energimyndighet)
Contact person	
Department	Klimatavdelningen, enheten Ursprungsgarantier och elcertifikat
Address	P O Box 310, 631 04 Eskilstuna
Phone number	+46 16-544 20 00
E-mail address	ursprungsgarantier@energimyndigheten.se
Website	https://www.energimyndigheten.se/

PRODUCTION REGISTRARS

Company name	The Swedish Energy Agency (Statens Energimyndighet)
Contact person	
Department	Klimatavdelningen, enheten Ursprungsgarantier och elcertifikat
Address	P O Box 310, 631 04 Eskilstuna
Phone number	+46 16-544 20 00
E-mail address	ursprungsgarantier@energimyndigheten.se
Website	https://www.energimyndigheten.se/

PRODUCTION AUDITORS

Company name	The Swedish Energy Agency (Statens Energimyndighet)
Contact person	
Department	Klimatavdelningen, enheten Styrmedel förnybar energi
Address	P O Box 310, 631 04 Eskilstuna
Phone number	+46 16-544 20 00
E-mail address	ursprungsgarantier@energimyndigheten.se
Website	https://www.energimyndigheten.se/

MEASUREMENT BODIES FOR ELECTRICITY

Company name	See respective Grid Operator at the website below
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Contact person	N/A
Department	N/A
Address	N/A
Phone number	N/A
E-mail address	N/A
Website	https://www.ediel.se/Portal/PartyList/PartyList/ViewGridOwners

COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR SUPERVISION OF DISCLOSURE OF THE ORIGIN OF ELECTRICITY

Company name	The Swedish Energy Markets Inspectorate (Ei)
Contact person	
Department	Slutkundsmarknader
Address	P O Box 155, 631 03 Eskilstuna
Phone number	+46 16-16 27 00
E-mail address	registrator@ei.se
Website	https://ei.se/

ANNEX 2 ACCOUNT APPLICATION/AMENDMENT FORM

for electricity



Energimyndigheten

GOs Electricity
EECS GOs Electricity

1 (3)

The conditions for obtaining guarantees of origin are regulated in the Act on Guarantees of Origin for Electricity (2010:601) and the Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Electricity (2010:853) and in the Swedish Energy Agency's regulations and general guidelines regarding electricity certificates (STEMFS 2010:3).

Energimyndigheten
Box 310
631 04 ESKILSTUNA

This application concerns

- ☐ National guarantees of origin for electricity
☐ EECS guarantees of origin for electricity

Holder

Name/company		Corporate/personal ID number	Holding (%)
c/o Address			
Address			
Postal code and city		Country	
Phone number		E-mail	

Contact person (the person the Swedish Energy Agency should contact regarding this application)

Name	
Phone number	E-mail

Production device information

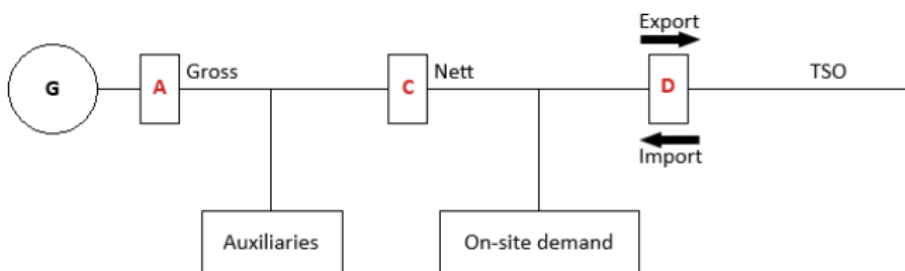
Can the device produce other types of energy than electricity? ☐ Yes ☐ No		If Yes, which types of energy, apart from electricity, can the device produce? ☐ Heat ☐ Cool ☐ Gas	
Energy source ☐ Biofuel/Peat/Fossil ☐ Geothermal ☐ Nuclear power ☐ Sun ☐ Water ☐ Wind ☐ Wave ☐ Other:			
Production device name		Estimated normal annual production (MWh)	
Property designation			
Postal code		City	
Property designation is not applicable, coordinates given instead ☐ SWREF-99-TM ☐ SWREF-99 ☐ WGS-84			
Latitude (N)		Longitude (E)	



Energimyndigheten

2 (3)

Information on metering point for issuing of guarantees of origin

Is there energy storage (for instance batteries) before the facility's metering point?	
☐ Yes	☐ No
If Yes, is it possible to charge the energy storage with electricity other than that which comes from the device's own production?	
☐ Yes	☐ No
According to the diagram below, state what letter corresponds to where the meter is placed, from which the readings for the issue of guarantees of origin are made	
☐ A	
☐ C	
☐ D	
	
For so-called gross metering, choose one of two alternatives below	
If the meter is placed before electricity is taken out for auxiliary power to the production device/peripheral equipment in the production device (A) or, so-called gross metering, the allocation is reduced by a standard amount according to the provisions on correction factor in the Swedish Energy Agency's regulations on guarantees of origin for electricity, or according to a correction factor calculated by the holder that has been verified by an independent third party. In the latter case, a verification report shall be appended to this application.	
☐ Correction factor according to standard value (only permitted for facilities with an installed capacity lower than 10 MW)	
☐ Correction factor according to the verification report that has been attached to this application	
For A or C, is there on-site demand of the electricity produced in the device?	If Yes, how much of the produced electricity is used in on-site demand?
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Parts of the electricity production ☐ All of the electricity production

Information on metering (obtained from grid owner/reporting company)

Grid area ID	Production device ID	Ediel-ID	The production device's electricity production is metered per 15 minutes
			☐ Yes ☐ No

Grid owner/metering company

Company	Corporate ID-number
Contact person with the reporting company (if applicable)	
Phone number	E-mail



Energimyndigheten

3 (3)

Investment support

Has the production device received any form of investment support from a national support system? If you are awaiting a decision on or payment of investment support, you should answer NO.

☐ Yes

☐ No

If Yes, what type of investment support?

Appended documents

☐ Authorisation

☐ PE (if more than one production device in the same facility)

☐ Verification report for correction factor

☐ Other

Only for application for EECS guarantees of origin

☐ I wish to apply for a special certificate account for EECS guarantees of origin. I have read and accepted the terms and conditions.

☐ I already have a special certificate account for EECS guarantees of origin

Other information

Signatures of all holders

Date

Signature of holder (or authorised representative of the holder)

Name in block letters

for gas



Energimyndigheten

EECS GOs Gas

1 (3)

The conditions for obtaining guarantees of origin are regulated in the Act on Guarantees of Origin for Electricity (2010:601) and the Ordinance on Guarantees of Origin for Electricity (2010:853) and in the Swedish Energy Agency's regulations and general guidelines regarding electricity certificates (STEMFS 2010:3).

Energimyndigheten
Box 310
631 04 ESKILSTUNA

This application concerns EECS guarantees of origin for gas

Holder

Name/company		Corporate/personal ID number	Holding (%)
c/o Address			
Address			
Postal code and city		Country	
Phone number		E-mail	

Contact person (the person the Swedish Energy Agency should contact regarding this application)

Name	
Phone number	E-mail

Production device information

Production device name		Estimated normal annual production (MWh)
Property designation		
Postal code	City	
Property designation is not applicable, coordinates given instead ☐ SWREF-99-TM ☐ SWEREF-99 ☐ WGS-84		
Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	

Production unit information

Type of gas	Purity level (for hydrogen)
Technology code	
Commissioning date	Production capacity
Fuel codes	



Energimyndigheten

2 (3)

Is the production device connected to a grid?
☐ Yes ☐ No
Grid (name)

Grid owner/metering company

Company	Corporate ID-number
Contact person with the reporting company (if applicable)	
Phone number	E-mail

Information concerning support

Has the production device received any kind of investment support from a national support system?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, state what kind of investment support:
Has the production device received any kind of production support?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, state what kind of production support:

Appended mandatory documents

☐ Flow chart for the production device with the following information: a) information on flows of other types of energy, b) point of connection to gas grid or where the gas is made available for trading c) auxiliary energy, d) import- and exportmeter for gas, e) energy storage and f) on-site consumption of gas within the production facility. ☐ Document from an independent third party, alternatively ☐ environmental permit from the County Administrative Board, Länsstyrelsen, pursuant to Chapter 21, Sections 2, 4 or 5 of the Environmental Assessment Ordinance, miljöprövningsförordningen (2013:251), or ☐ notification to the municipality pursuant to Chapter 21, Sections 3 or 6 of the Environmental Assessment Ordinance, miljöprövningsförordningen (2013:251)
--

Appended non-mandatory documents

☐ Authorisation ☐ Other
--

Other information

--



Energimyndigheten

3 (3)

Signatures of all holders

Date
Signature of holder (or authorised representative of the holder)
Name in block letters

ANNEX 3 DEVICE REGISTRATION FORM



APPENDIX PE GO

1 (1)

Ref. no. (to be completed by the Agency) Appendix 2

Production units behind the production device's metering point

All production units shall be presented below. If the production device consists of more than two production units behind the metering point several PU GO forms must be sent with the application.

Production unit

Biofuel/peat/fossil. State type ☐ Industrial back pressure ☐ CHP ☐ Condensing power ☐ Gas engine ☐ Other:	Wind: State type ☐ Land based ☐ Ocean based	Other energy source ☐ Water ☐ Geothermal ☐ Sun ☐ Wave ☐ Other ocean energy ☐ Nuclear power ☐ Other:
Unit name	Commissioning date	Installed capacity (kW)
Other information		

Production unit

Biofuel/peat/fossil. State type ☐ Industrial back pressure ☐ CHP ☐ Condensing power ☐ Gas engine ☐ Other:	Wind: State type ☐ Land based ☐ Ocean based	Other energy source ☐ Water ☐ Geothermal ☐ Sun ☐ Wave ☐ Other ocean energy ☐ Nuclear power ☐ Other:
Unit name	Commissioning date	Installed capacity (kW)
Other information		



ANNEX 4 PRODUCTION DECLARATIONS

Fuel declaration, example from Cesar.

[TILLBAKA TILL DEKLARATIONER](#)

Skapa deklaration

Spara

Val av period för deklaration ska göras inom domänens tidzon.
Domänens tidzon UTC: +01:00

Deklaration

Anläggning *

6431

Deklarationstyper *

Bränsle/råvarudeklaration

Deklaration startdatum *

år-månad-dag

Deklaration slutdatum *

år-månad-dag

Bränsle/råvarudeklaration

Notera: Summan av procent måste uppgå till 100%. Beskrivning av tillfört bränsle är obligatoriskt. För anläggningar som är godkända för elcertifikat är det obligatoriskt att ange om bränslet är hållbart. 100% hållbart ska anges om verksamhetsutövaren är rapporteringsskyldig enligt lagen om hållbarhetskriterier (HBL), innehåller hållbarhetsbesked för den aktuella anläggningen och det specifika bränslet samt att det använda bränslet uppfyller hållbarhetskriterierna. 100 % kan även anges om verksamhetsutövaren inte är rapporteringsskyldig enligt HBL på grund av att anläggningens sammanlagda installerade effekt undersöker effektgränsen (fasta och gasformiga biobränslen) eller normalårsförbrukning (flytande biobränslen). För att tilldelas elcertifikat för torv så måste 100% hållbart anges. Enligt gällande lagstiftning så tilldelas inte elcertifikat för osorterat avfall. Biogen andel i osorterat avfall deklarerar med bränslekod F01000000 medans fossil andel i osorterat avfall deklarerar med bränslekod F02010000. Tillfört bränsle som registreras som Förnybart specificerad med kod F01000000 tilldelas alltså inte elcertifikat, däremot tilldelas ursprungsgarantier.

Bränsle/råvarudeklaration

Notera: Summan av procent måste uppgå till 100%. Beskrivning av tillfört bränsle är obligatoriskt. För anläggningar som är godkända för elcertifikat är det obligatoriskt att ange om bränslet är hållbart. 100% hållbart ska anges om verksamhetsutövaren är rapporteringsskyldig enligt lagen om hållbarhetskriterier (HBL), innehåller hållbarhetsbesked för den aktuella anläggningen och det specifika bränslet samt att det använda bränslet uppfyller hållbarhetskriterierna. 100 % kan även anges om verksamhetsutövaren inte är rapporteringsskyldig enligt HBL på grund av att anläggningens sammanlagda installerade effekt undersöker effektgränsen (fasta och gasformiga biobränslen) eller normalårsförbrukning (flytande biobränslen). För att tilldelas elcertifikat för torv så måste 100% hållbart anges. Enligt gällande lagstiftning så tilldelas inte elcertifikat för osorterat avfall. Biogen andel i osorterat avfall deklarerar med bränslekod F01000000 medans fossil andel i osorterat avfall deklarerar med bränslekod F02010000. Tillfört bränsle som registreras som Förnybart specificerad med kod F01000000 tilldelas alltså inte elcertifikat, däremot tilldelas ursprungsgarantier.

Bränslekod	Energikälla/tillfört bränsle/råvara	Procent *	Beskrivning
F01000000	Förnybart specificerad (ej elcertifikatberättigad kod)	0%	
F01010101	Förnybart/Fast/Kommunalt avfall/Biogenisk	50%	Abc
F01010201	Förnybart/Fast/Industriellt och kommersiellt avfall/Biogenisk	0%	
F01010300	Förnybart/Fast/Trä	50%	Abv
F01010400	Förnybart/Fast/Animaliska fetter	0%	



Unit declaration, in this example from Cesar the production units have different allocation factors for electricity certificates.

Skapa deklaration

Väl av period för deklaration ska göras inom domärens lödzon.
Domärens lödzon UTC: +01:00

Deklaration		Deklarationstyper *	
Anläggning *		Enhetsdeklaration	
G1			
Deklaration startdatum *		Deklaration slutdatum *	
2023-06-01		2023-08-31	

Enhetsdeklaration						
Notera: Summan i kolumnen "Procent" måste uppgå till 100%, alla fält är obligatoriska						
Bränslekod	Energikälla/förbränsle	Enhetsnamn	Enhets startdatum	Enhets slutdatum	Procent *	Beskrivning
F01050200	Fornybar/Mekanisk eller annan/hydro och marint	G1	2003-05-01 00:00		60%	Andel producerad el i generator G1
F01050200	Fornybar/Mekanisk eller annan/hydro och marint	G2	2003-05-01 00:00		40%	Andel producerad el i generator G2

Consumption declaration (for conversion)

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/4932a7/globalassets/fornybart/cesar/manualer-el-gas-varmekyla/ansokan-om-utfardande-efter-konvertering.pdf>

Licensdeclaration

for electricity

ELECTRICITY_NATIONAL_DECLARABLE_DISSEMINATION (Valid:2025-10-24 00:00-2030-10-24 00:00)	
Intern kommentar	
Attribut	
Distribution av energi	
Notera: Summan i kolumnen "Procent" måste uppgå till 100%, alla fält är obligatoriska	
Beskrivning *	Procent *
1 Egenanvändning	0%
2 Överfört via ett distributions- eller transmissionsnät	0%

for gas

Deklaration		Deklarationstyper *	
Anläggning *		Enhetsdeklaration	
G1			
Deklaration startdatum *		Deklaration slutdatum *	
2023-06-01		2023-08-31	

Deklaration	
Attribut	
Distribution av energi	
Notera: Summan i kolumnen "Procent" måste uppgå till 100%, alla fält är obligatoriska	
Beskrivning *	Procent *
1 Egenanvändning	0%
2 Överfört via ett distributions- eller transmissionsnät	0%

ANNEX 5 EECS GO CANCELLATION STATEMENT

Annuleringsbevis

Detta dokument gäller som intyg om att angiven annullering av ursprungsgarantier skett till förmån för den angivna mottagaren samt för angiven period och ändamål. De ursprungsgarantier som annullerats kan inte överföras till andra kontohavare. Annulleringen av dessa ursprungsgarantier kan inte heller genom överlåtelse eller på annat sätt tillgodoräknas annan mottagare, annan period eller annat ändamål än de som här anges. De miljövärden som hör till energimängden som avses i detta dokument har i och med annulleringen förbrukats.

Transaktionsdetaljer		Från konto		Förmånstagare	
Transaktionstyp Annulerade	Status Genomförd	Organisationsnamn [REDACTED]	ID [REDACTED]	Förmånstagare namn test	Annullera för land Sverige
Transaktionsnummer [REDACTED]	Volym 1 MWh	Organisationsnummer [REDACTED]		Förmånstagarens belägenhet sweden	Förbrukningsperiod 2026-02-01 - 2026-02-01
Transaktion starttid 2026-02-12 12:10	Transaktion avslutad 2026-02-12 12:10	Domän Sverige gas, värme, kyla	Domänkod SE-GAS	Typ av användning Ursprungsmärkning	Annuleringsändamål disclosure
Transaktion begärd 2026-02-12 12:10		Kontonummer [REDACTED]		Typ av förmånstagare	Förmånstagare organisationsnummer [REDACTED]
Digital länk annuleringsbevis Nej	Standard SE-Gas-UG- Ursprungsmärkning	Adress	Postnummer	Elleverantör	
		Ort	Land		

Certifikatnummer (Från-Till)	Volym	Enhet	Produktionsperiod	Datum för utfärdande	Utfärdande land	Kontoföringsmyndighet	Handelsscheman	Stödsystem	Anläggningens namn and GSRNnr	Drifttagning sdatum	Bränsleked och namn	Teknikkod och namn
[REDACTED]	1	MWh	2025-01-01 - 2025-01-31	2026-02-05	SE	Energimyndigheten	SE_ENERGY_GAS_NATIONAL_GO	Inget stöd	[REDACTED]	2024-01-01	F01010101 - Förnybar/Fast/ Kommunalt avfall/ Biogenisk	T070000 - Annat



ANNEX 6 KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER QUESTIONNAIRE

The form can be found on this page:

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/en/climate/guarantees-of-origin/eecs-guarantees-of-origin-and-how-to-apply/>

Direct link to the form:

<https://www.energimyndigheten.se/4979ae/globalassets/fornybart/cesar/engelska/kyc---swedish-energy-agency.pdf>